their reconstruction efforts as well as to encourage traditional self - sufficiency in shelter construction is to provide the villagers with roof skilled labors to assist them in construction of the roofs of their houses.

Following the shelter issue, the Municipality of Kandahar city was contacted during the survy in order to discusse with them the reconstruction issues of the province and also to undrestand of their plans and ideas on the reconstruction of the province. During our visit from the municipality, the need for a pre-cast concrete girder program was confirmed by the head in-charges of the city regions and at the meantime, we have been informed that the municipality itself plans to undertake a pre-cast concrete girders program for the Kandahar city. It should be known that the needs for the reconstruction of the city is so big that can not be met only by a pre-cast concrete girder program implemented by the municipality. There is a big need for a concrete girder program in the Kandahar city and the municipality has welcomed the innovation of the NGOs in undertaking such a program in the city of Kandahar in order accelerate the reconstruction pace of the province.

The municipality of Kandahar city has also provided us with some information about the regions of the Kandahar city. The city comprises of 6 regions which also includes the villages in surrounding of the city. The region 5th includes the following villages: Kalach -i- Pero, Kalach-i- Wali Mohammad, and Kalach -i- Zaman, and the region 6th includes the following villages: Malajat, Zor Shar, Mirwais Mina, Bagh -i- pul, Chil Dukhtaran, Habas Abad, Dahi Masos, Mirza Ahamad Khan Kalach, Koh -i- Nigar and Chonni. The destruction level of the mentioned villages based on our observation and confirmation by the municipality is estimated around 95%.

The information also includes some statistical figures on the pre-war and present population, number of destroyed houses, refugees and repatriated families in each region.

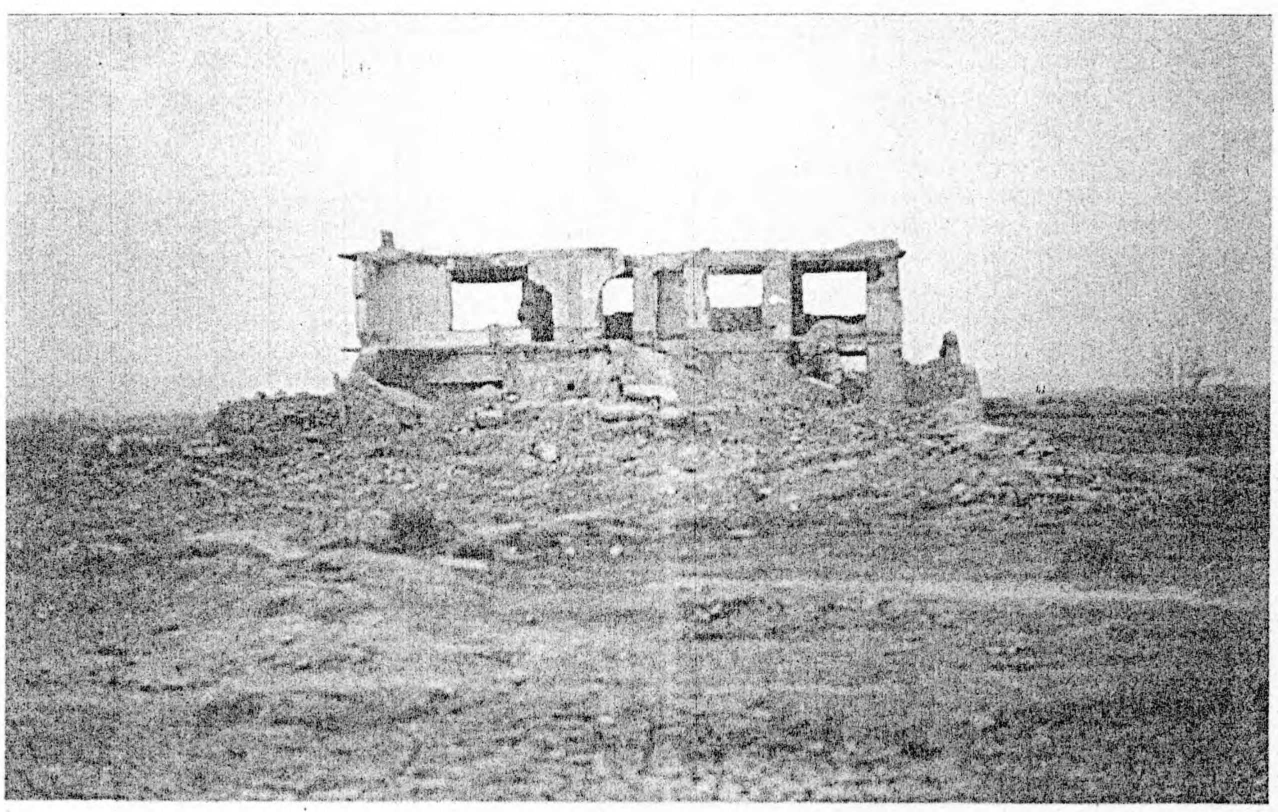
Region	Pre-war population	Present population	Destroyed houses	Refugees	Repat-riated
1	8300	10000	500	2000	1050
2	1525	11400	550	750	550
3*					
4	25000	27000	1500	3000	2000
5	32000	26000	2000	3200	2100
6	35000	29000	4000	15000	1500
total	**101825**	**103400**	**8550**	**23950**	**7200**

* The head in - charge of this region was in leave during the survey time, thus we could not succeed to obtain any of the above information about this region.

Taking into consideration the points mentioned in regards to the shelter issue in Kandahar province, AREA should separate its shelter policy in Kandahar city and the villages areas as the followings:

1- **To assist the city community in their reconstruction efforts by supplying of pre - cast concrete girders on subsidized based.**

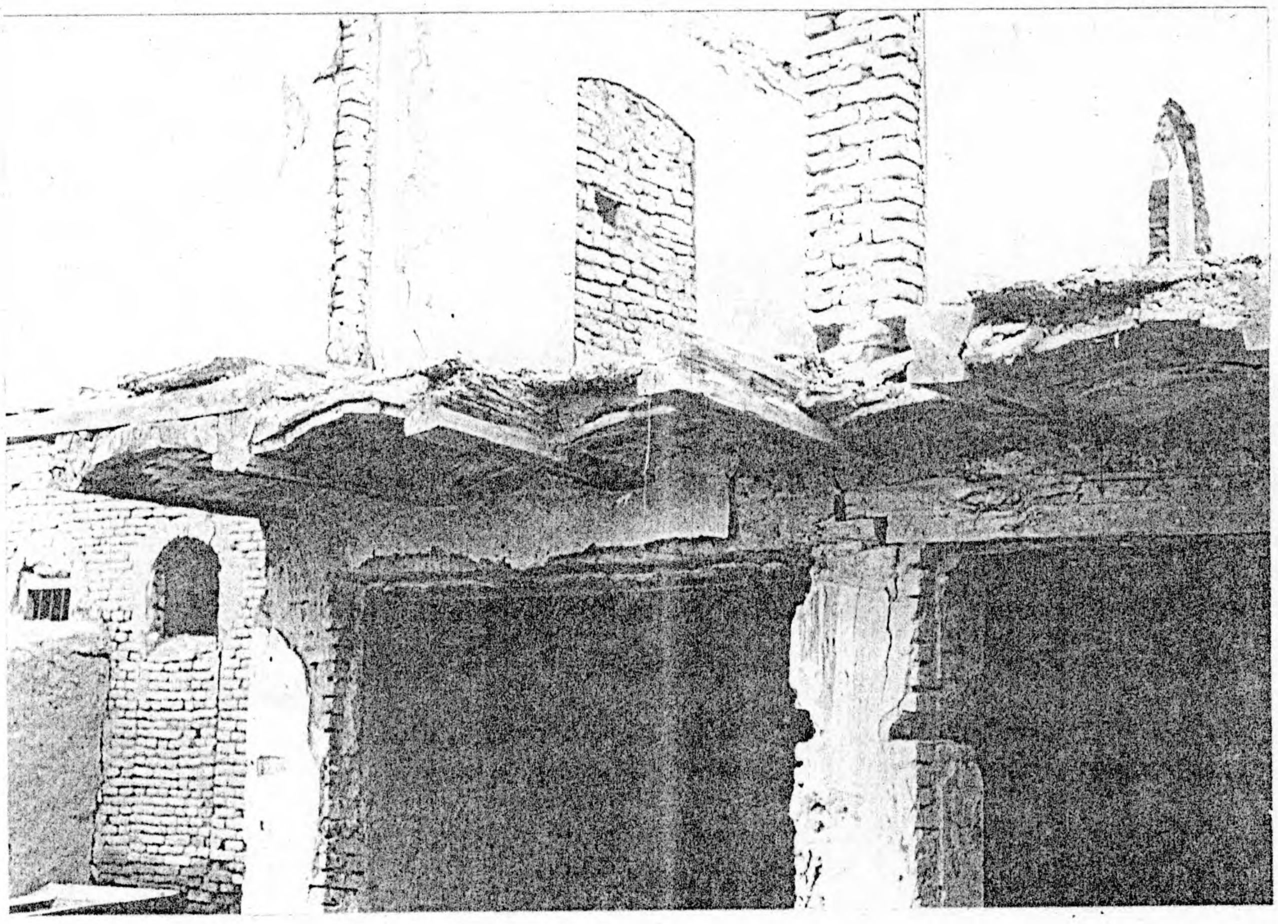
2- **To assist the villagers in their reconstruction efforts by providing skilled labors to assist them in the construction of the roofs.**



A destroyed house in Kandahar city

Destroyed houses in Kandahar city





Cost of labor and construction material in Kandahar city:

A. Labors cost:

- Skilled labors:			
- Mason	Afs.	40000	/ day
- Carpenter	"	10000	/ ft^2
- Plumber	"	40000	/ day
- Metal worker	"	13000	/ ft2(including of material)
- Electrician	"	40000	/ day
- Welding men	"	40000	/ day
- Unskilled labors	"	7000 - 9000	/ day

B. Construction material:

	Item	Unit	Unit cost (Afs)
1.	Cement	Bag	25000 - 35000
2.	Steel Bar	Kg	3000 - 4000
3.	Sand /gravel	M3	30000
4.	Stone	M3	40000 - 50000
5.	Lime live	Kg	200
6.	Gypsum	Kg	100
7.	Wood for door and window	M3	1000000 - 2000000
8.	Metal door	m2	17000
9.	Burnt brick	1000	180000
10.	Green brick	1000	40000
11.	Glass 3mm	M2	30000
12.	Oil paint	Kg	15000
13.	Powdered paint	Kg	15000
14.	Straw	Kg	500
15.	Nail	Kg	8000 - 16000
16.	Sheet metal 24g	M2	30000 - 50000
17.	Corrugated sheet	ft2	42000
18.	Wood poles	Pcs	20000 - 30000
19.	Wood logs	Pce	5000 - 10000

Construction of school buildings

Educational attainments of Afghans rank among the lowest in the world. Access to formal and informal education opportunities has always been limited and the war has further reduced the quantity and quality of education opportunities available.

In Kandahar province, the damage to education opportunities done by the war is staggering. Almost all the school buildings have been completely destroyed and the already low literacy rate has been further decreased.

In the schools presently running by the Taliban administrations, only the male children are admitted. The education program in these schools contains only a simple reading / writing subject and some other religious lessons. The schools are presently called madrasa, a word used commonly for the religious training centers.
A statistical figure given by the education department of the province shows the Taliban administration has establish 139 schools which at least provides a basic education opportunities for the male children. Thus, it should be regarded based on the fact that "something is better than nothing".

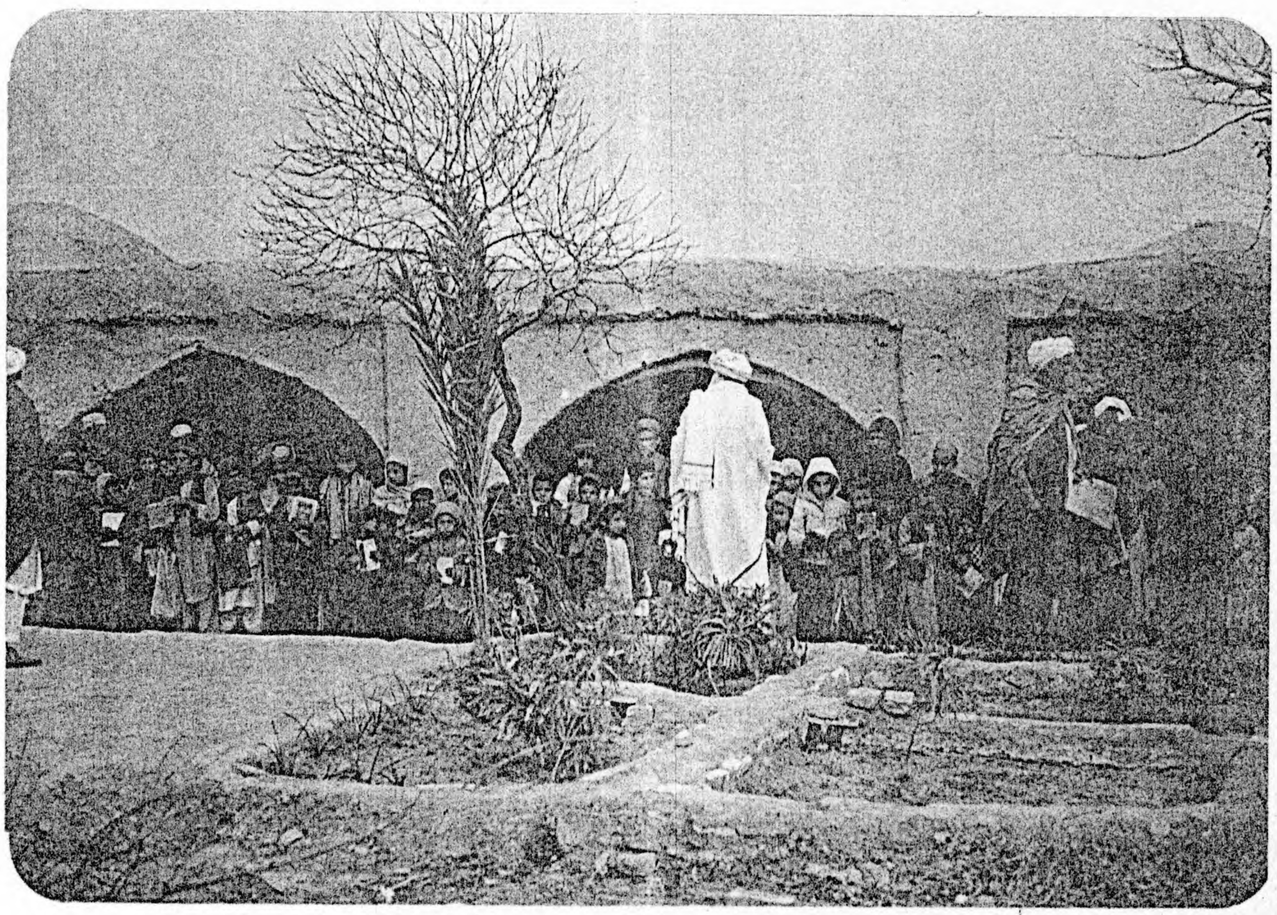
For AREA policy makers, the reconstruction of the school buildings have been always at the highest consideration. As such, the major part of AREA's activities in any part of Afghanistan is the reconstruction of the school buildings .

During the survey of Kandahar, the education department of the province and the Afghan Development Association (ADA), an Afghan NGO involved in operating of around 80 schools in the south-west areas of Afghanistan, have been contacted in several times in order to obtain adequate information on the present situation with regards to the education opportunities and school buildings of the province.

Most of the schools presently running by the education department require building which currently are operating in open areas, mosques or in damaged school buildings.

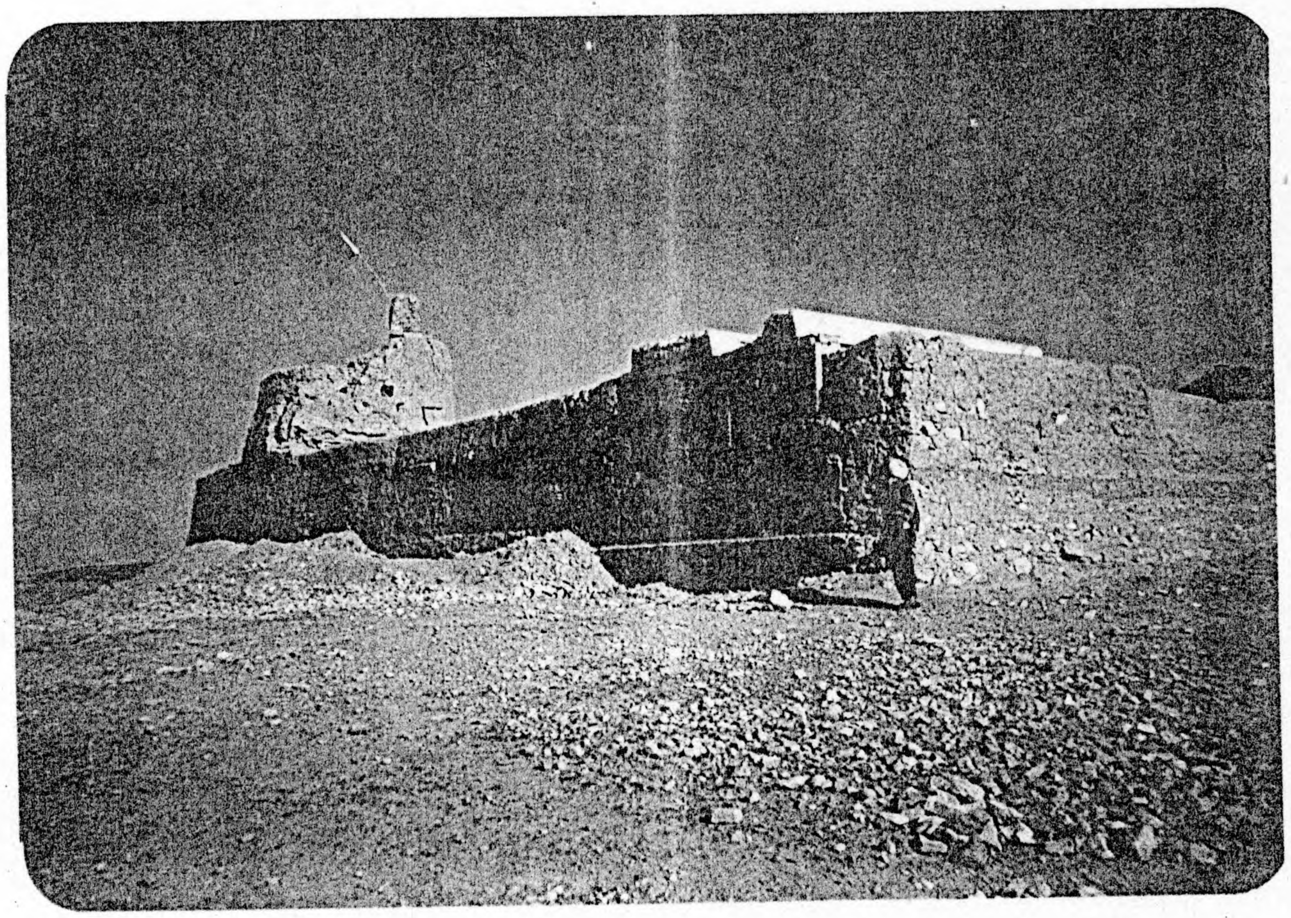
During the survey, we could succeeded to visit some of these schools which either requires a new building or to reconstruct the destroyed ones. The schools, we have visited are as follows:

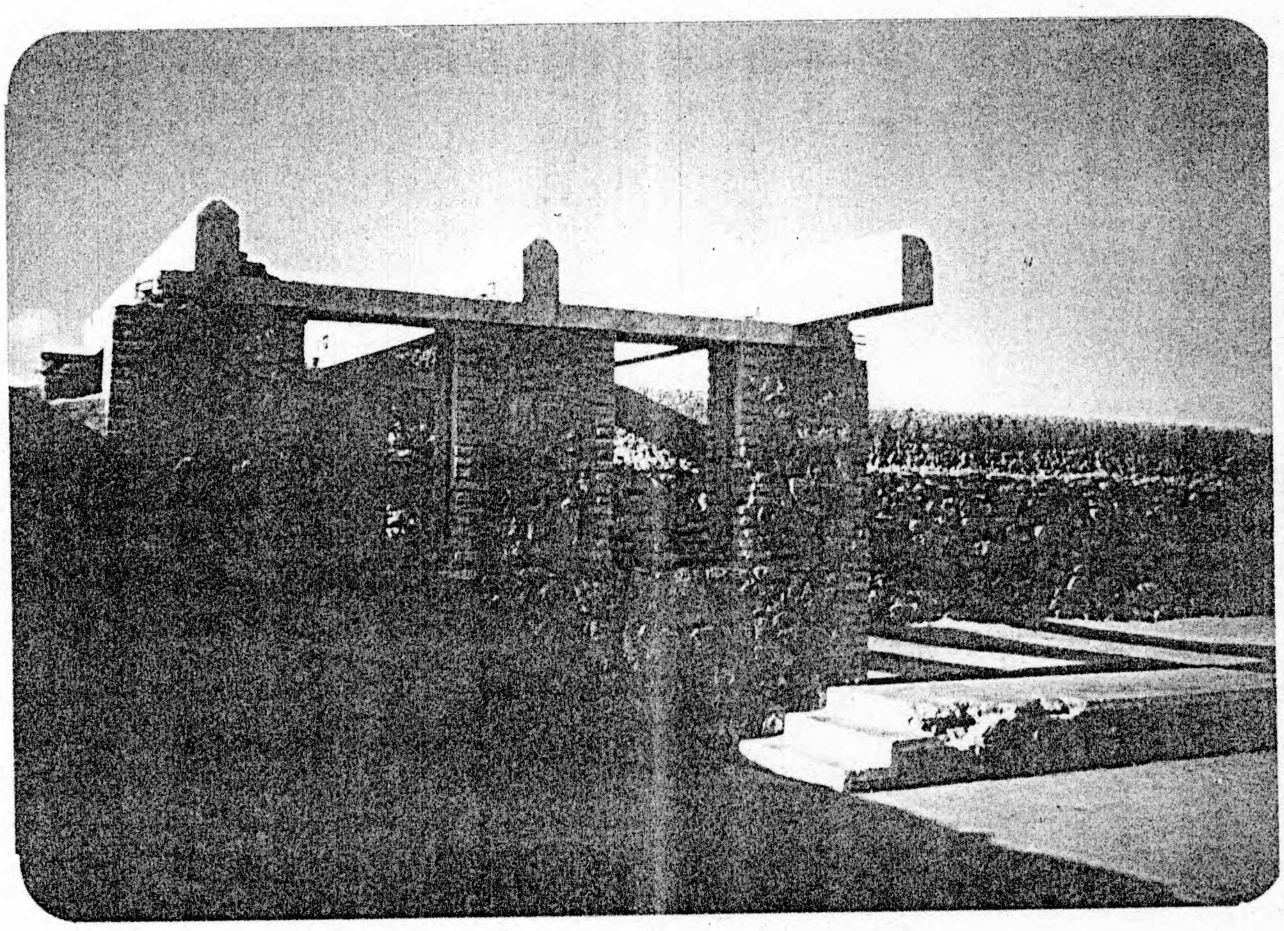
No	Name	Location	Student	Teacher	Remarks
1	Mir Bazaar Sharif	Kandahar city Region 6	283	6	No building
2	Khawaja Malic Baba	Arghandab district	250	8	Destroyed building
3	Mansoor Abad	"	180	4	"
4	Baba Wali Sahib	"	100	5	"
5	Mohammadia	Dashti Sofi	310	11	"
6	Dand	Dand District	230	9	Completely destroyed building
7	Mirwais Nika	Dand District	165	4	Destroyed building

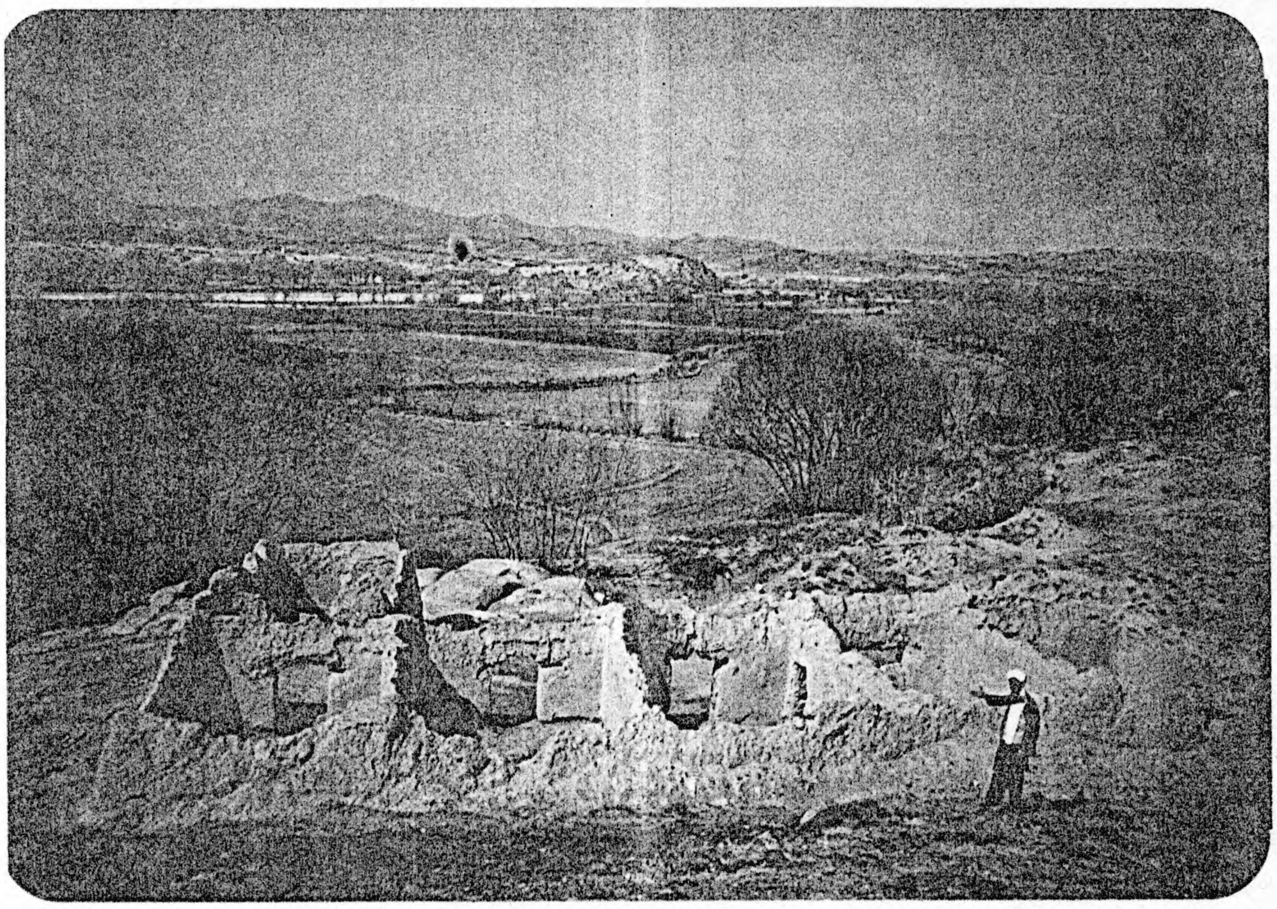


1. The students of Mir Bazaar Sharif school are studying in the village mosque.

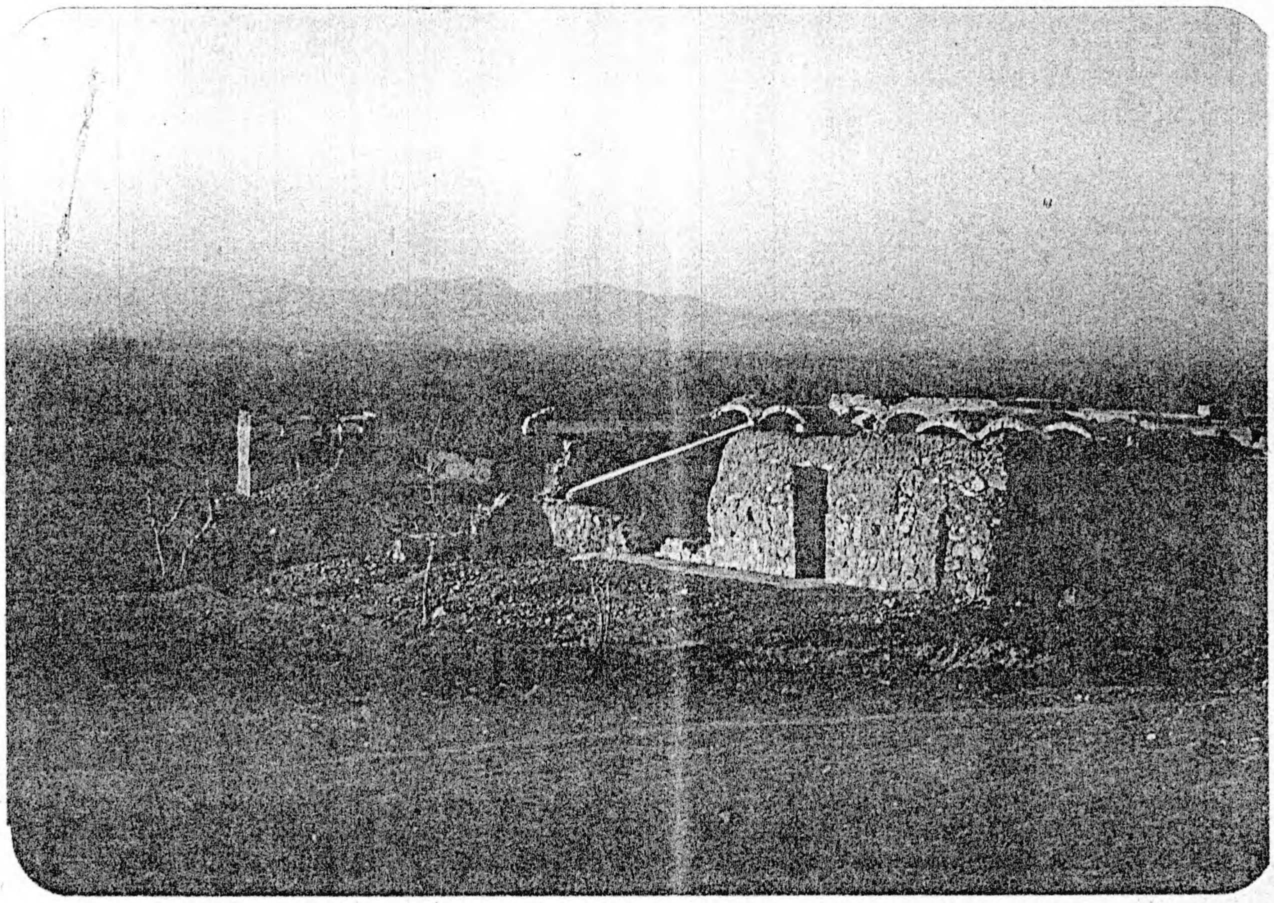
2. Khawaja Malic Baba school in Arghistan



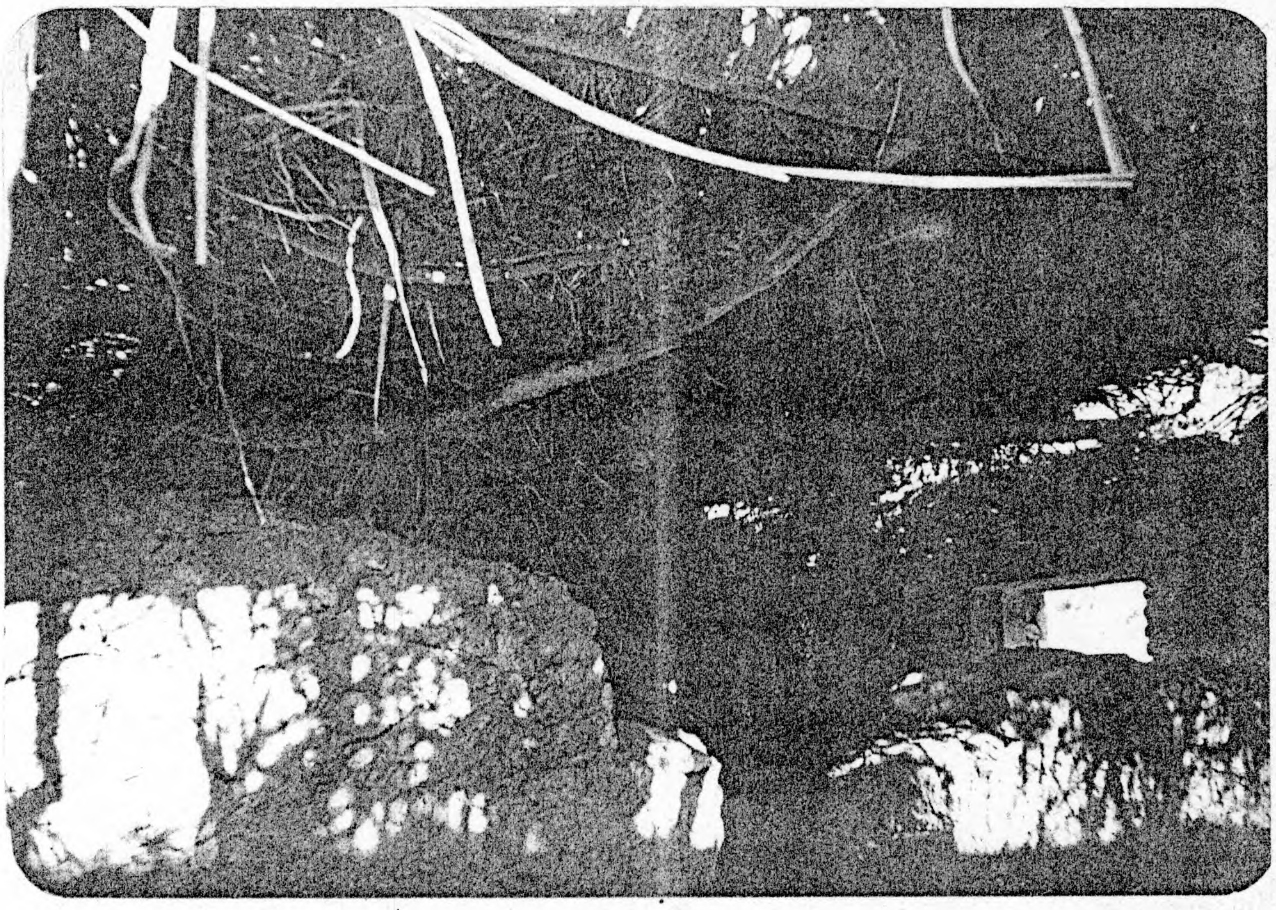




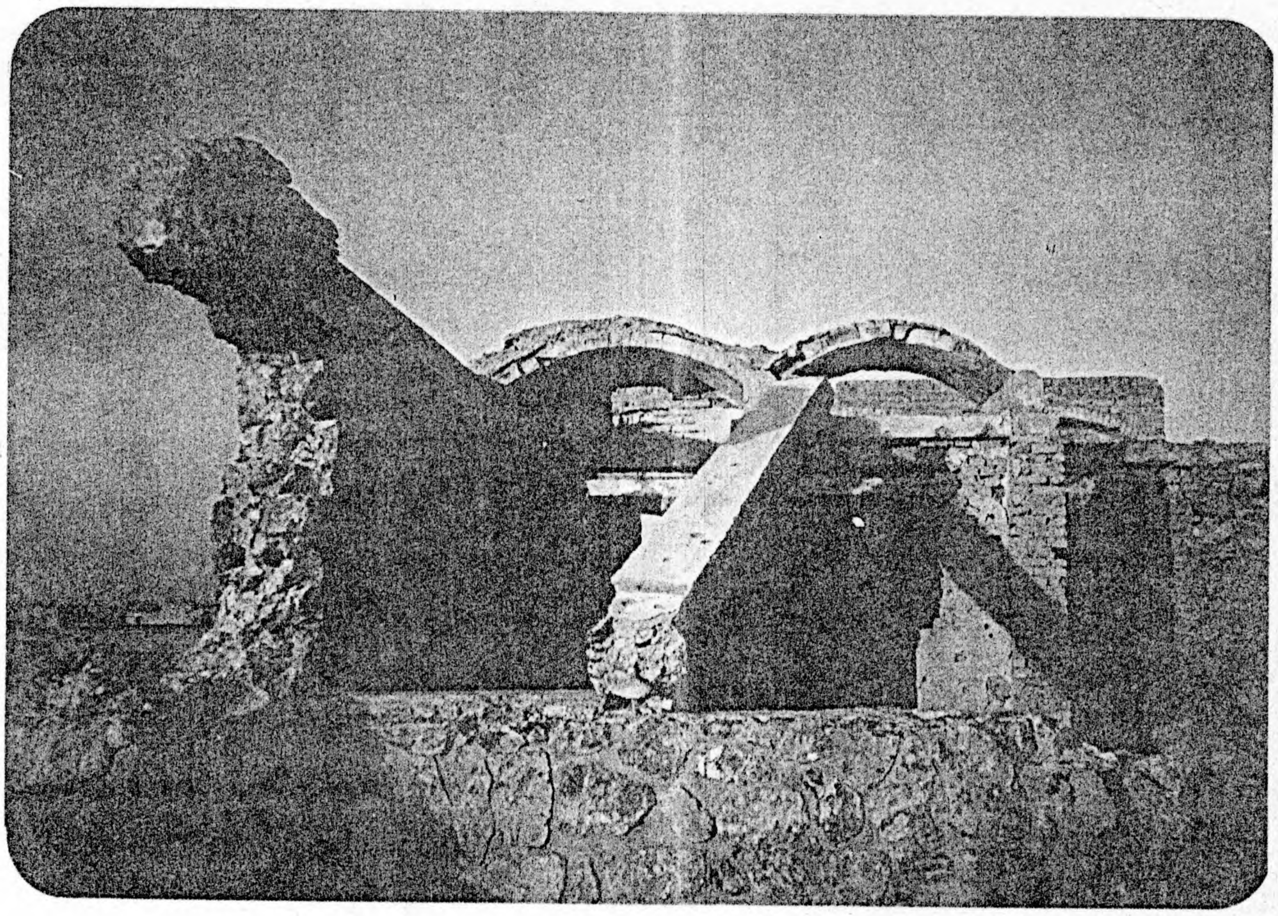
3. The destroyed building of Mansoor Abad



4. A destroyed school building in Arghistand



Destroyed roof of a school building in Arghistan



A destroyed portion of Baba Wali Sahib school in Arghistand

Schools presently running by the education department

LOCATION	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	REMARKS
Kandahar city	15	56	4274	
Arghandab	20	230	1295	
Boldak	25	150	3401	
Maiwand	17	109	2553	
Panjwahi	39	149	5710	
Arghistan	3	22	460	
Marouf	8	44	854	
Shawalicoat	5	28	745	
Daman	7	28	572	
T O T A L	**139**	**816**	**19864**	

SCHOOLS WERE IN KANDAHAR BEFORE THE WAR

LOCATION	HIGH SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	VILLAGE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Kandahar city	9	-	23	3	35
Arghandab	1	2	12	-	15
Maywand	1	-	10	2	13
Panjwahi	1	1	18	2	22
Khakraiz	1	-	5	6	12
Shawalicoat	-	1	10	6	17
Spinboldak	1	-	9	6	16
Marouf	-	-	8	2	10
Arghestan	-	1	1	1	3
Daman	1	1	15	7	24
T O T A L	**15**	**6**	**111**	**35**	**167**

Introduction:

Agency for Rehabilitation & Energy-conservation in Afghanistan/AREA intends to undertake some rehabilitation activities in the Kandahar province. In order to properly formulate the project proposals which AREA intends to submit to EC for funding consideration, a general survey of the province has been conducted at the end of Feb. 1996.

In line with this objective, two senior staff members of AREA traveled to Kandahar and collect the required information on various aspects of the province.

The information gathered in this report are obtained by contacting different Governmental departments and the Non Governmental Organizations working over there. In addition, the survey team undertook frequent missions into different districts of the province in order to gather specific information on the current statues of the school and clinic buildings, the destruction level of the houses and the availability of construction material and manpower in the area.

Since AREA will mainly commence the activities in regards to shelter and construction of public buildings "school and clinic buildings", therefore the survey team have mainly focused on these topics and their observations are reflected in this report.

In regards to the education opportunities for the girls, unfortunately the Taliban authorities believe that it is too early to resume girls education as both security and proper facilities are not adequately achieved yet. In this connection, UNICEF has announced that it had decided to suspend assistance to education program in those parts of Afghanistan where some local authorities had excluded girls form educational opportunities by closing girls schools. In the meantime, UNICEF continues to negotiate with local authorities the early resumption of educational opportunities for all girls affected by the closure of schools.

The students in the schools running by ADA are only the boys and the education curriculum developed by the former Mujahedeen interim government in Peshawar has been used there. However, the education department of the province has pressurized the ADA in different occasions to follow the same curriculum of the schools running by this department but, ADA stands for its position and has not changed it yet. ADA receives financial support for it education programs form UNICEF

In regards to the rehabilitation of the school buildings, the best alternative for AREA is to seek ADA's partnership and try to focus on the rehabilitation of the school buildings which ADA is presently running. As such, the future problem of the operation of the schools can be already solved.

Construction of clinic buildings

In the 1970s the health indicators on the situation of children and women in Afghanistan ranked the country among the worst in the world. By the 1990s the situation has changed little. Afghanistan has been isolated form the technical advances and innovations that have begun to change the situation of children and women elsewhere. War has complicated the implementation of new programs and has further reduced the access to health care for many Afghans.

At the time being, the public health department of Kandahar province is running only one OPD section in Mairwais hospital. The services providing by this department is clearly negligible. The only sources of providing some health services in Kandahar are a few health centers running by some international organizations. As a matter of fact, the health services providing by these organizations still are at the minimum level. As such, many of the patients have to travel to Quetta, Pakistan for treatment.

The organizations / hospitals and clinics presently providing health services to the people of Kandahar are the followings:

3. International committee of the red cross / ICRC

4. Medical and Emergency Relief International / MERLIN

5. UNICEF

6. Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Center / AVICEN

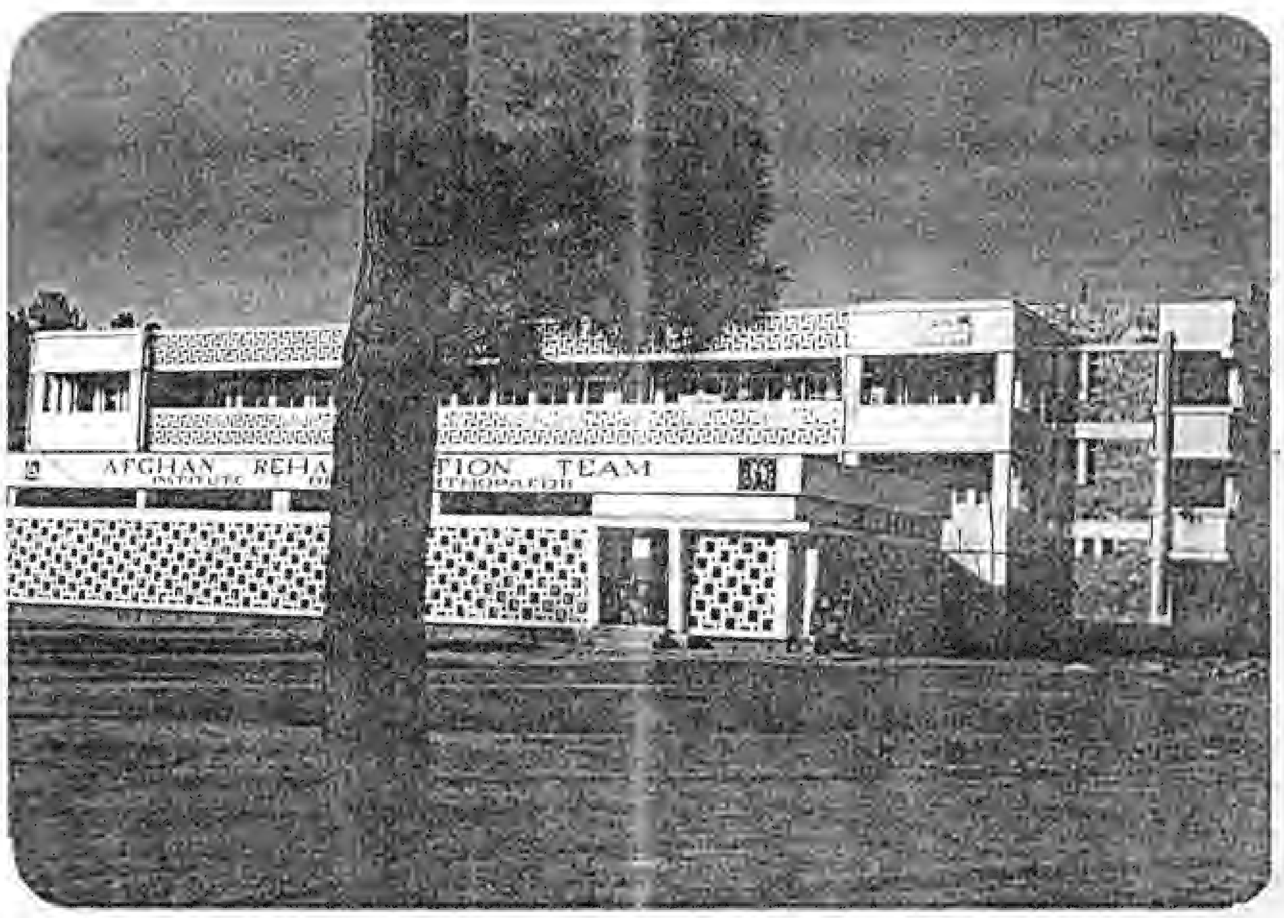
7. Afghan Rehabilitation Team / ART

8. Afghan Doctors Association in Germany

9. Al Khedmat Al Hajary hospital

10. World Health Organization / WHO

Marwais hospital about 5km in west of Kandahar city comprises a big component. This hospital was constructed with technical and financial cooperation of the Government of China in the end of 1970s. During the war years the hospital was very badly damaged, but the rehabilitation of the hospital has been progressing very well. ICRC has reconstructed a major block of the hospital whereas presently a FIRST AID POST unit has been running by ICRC in this block. ART has established an institute of orthopaedic in another block of the hospital and remaining portions of the hospital have been under reconstruction process by a few Afghan NGOs with financial support of the WHO.



A view of the repaired part of the building

Handicap International has established a production workshop of orthotic devices in 150-bed hospital east of Kandahar city. The orthotic devices are planned to be made of polypropylene plastic technology. A female physiotherapy section opened successfully by the Handicap International in Kandahar city.

UNICEF involved in:

Health:

- Provides immunization for children and mothers.

- Assists to support local health activities through supporting regional Cold-Chain centers, supporting MOPH.

- Provides emergency medical drugs to clinics and hospitals

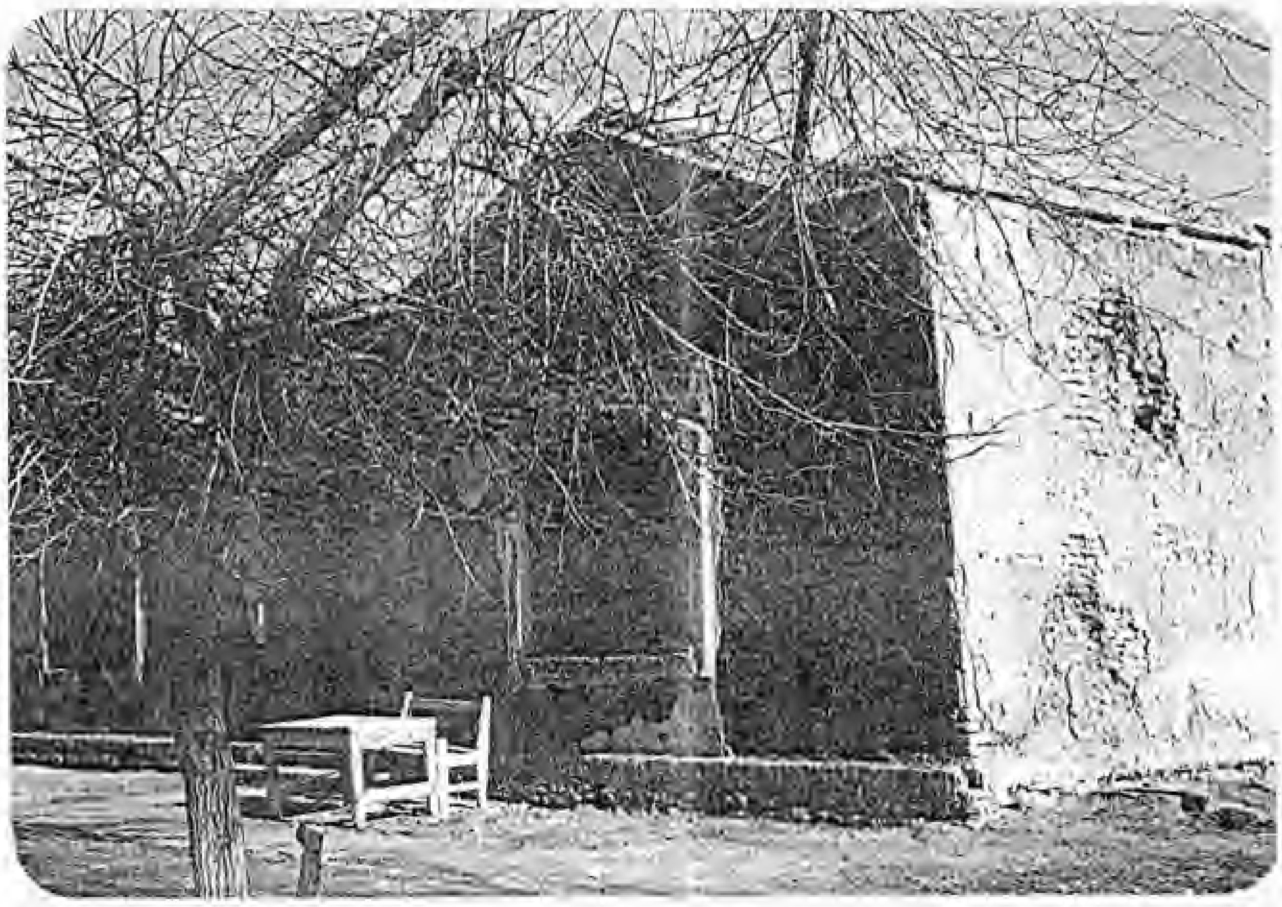
- To fight iodine deficiency, UNICEF provides WFP bakeries with iodized salt

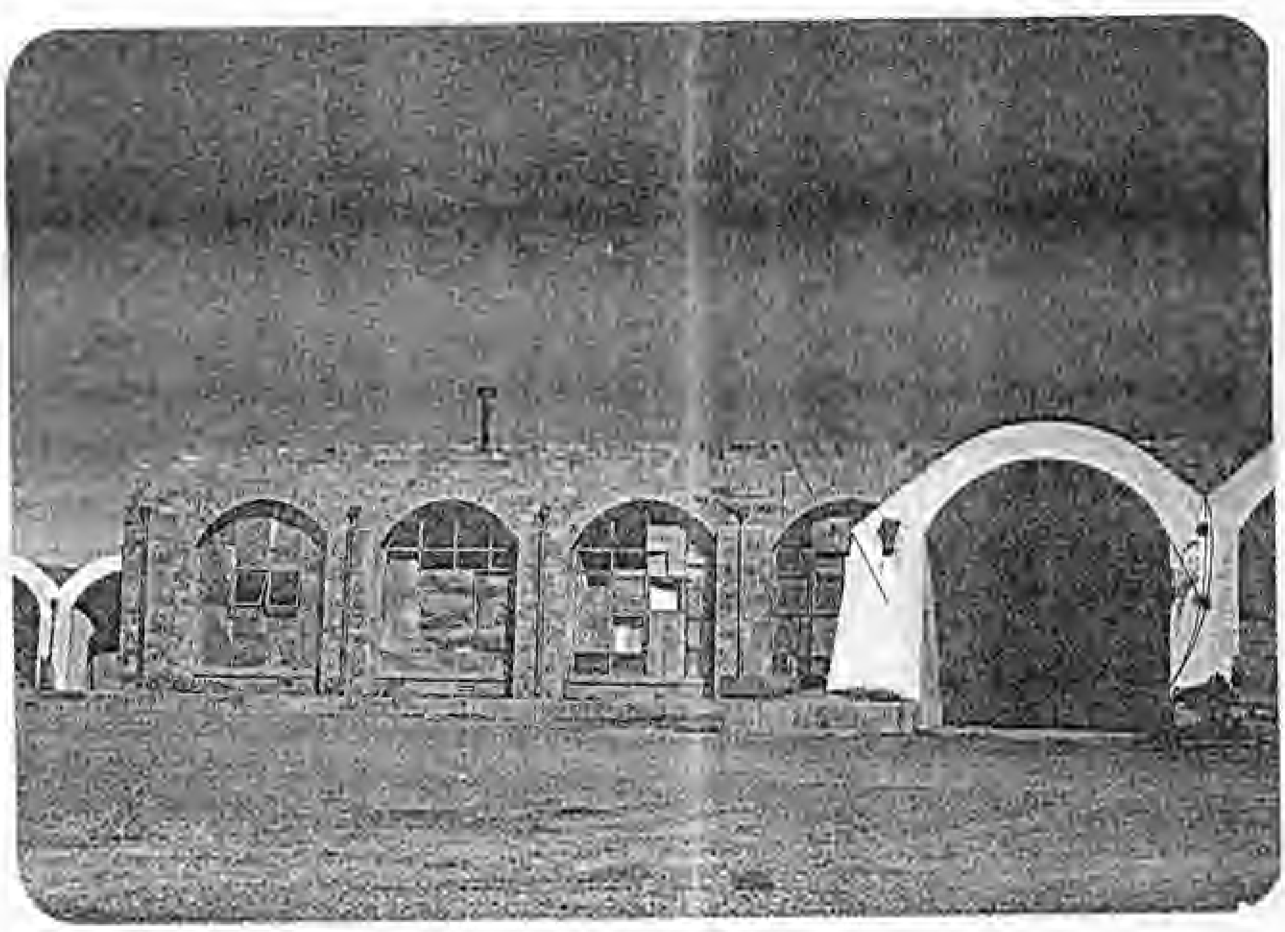
The AHDS is running three basic health centers each in Daman, Khakraiz and Shawalicoat districts and plans to establish three more clinics in Arghistan, Ghorak and Naish districts in 1996. At the meantime, AHDS runs two Mother and Child Health clinics in Kandahar city. The AHDS receives financial support for both, the constriction and operation of the clinics from European Community.



A clinic under construction by AHDS

Present situation of two clinics in Kandahar city





AVICEN and MERLIN were the two International organizations providing health services to the people of Kandahar. These organizations have been faced to some financial problems which have considerably slowed down their activities.

In regards to the construction of clinic buildings, AREA may select AHDS for operation of the clinic buildings which AREA may construct in Kandahar. Hence, advance discussion and agreements in this regards should be received.

Miscellaneous:

During the survey, we have visited the office of Southern/Western Afghanistan and Baluchistan Association for Coordination/ SWABAC. This office, like ACBAR, provides a forum in which member organizations can discuss their concerns regarding policy guidelines for delivering assistance, resource management and other operational issues - with the ultimate purpose of improving coordination in refugee assistance in Baluchistan, as well as in the repatriation and resettlement of Afghan refugees.

Additionally, SWABAC is a vehicle through which NGO views and interests are communicated to the various multilateral and bilateral donors and the government of Pakistan.

In meantime, SWABAC plays a role of donor to some members NGOs. This office receives fund for different projects and the implementation is carried out by the members NGOs.

SWABAC has a publication of a monthly newsletter for exchange and update of information. During of our visit from SWABAC office, we have received a special issue of Kandahar news and members list which is attached in this reports.

AREA may better to seek SWABAC membership when starts working in Kandahar.

House rent:

Generally, the rent cost in Kandahar city is very high. A large portion of the city is very badly damaged which many of the houses require a lot of repairs.

The rent cost of a medium size house in Kandahar city which AREA may rent is around Rs. 7000 to Rs. 12000.

Cost of food stuff in Kandahar city:

Items	Units	Cost per Unit (Afs.)
Wheat	Kg	14000
Wheat flour	Kg	1800
Fine Rice	Kg	4500 - 6000
Coarse Rice	Kg	3000 - 4000
Beef	Kg	11500
Mutton	Kg	16000
Vegetable oil	Kg	9000
Tea	Kg	18000
Sugar	Kg	4500
Potatoes	kg	2600

Travelling to Kandahar:

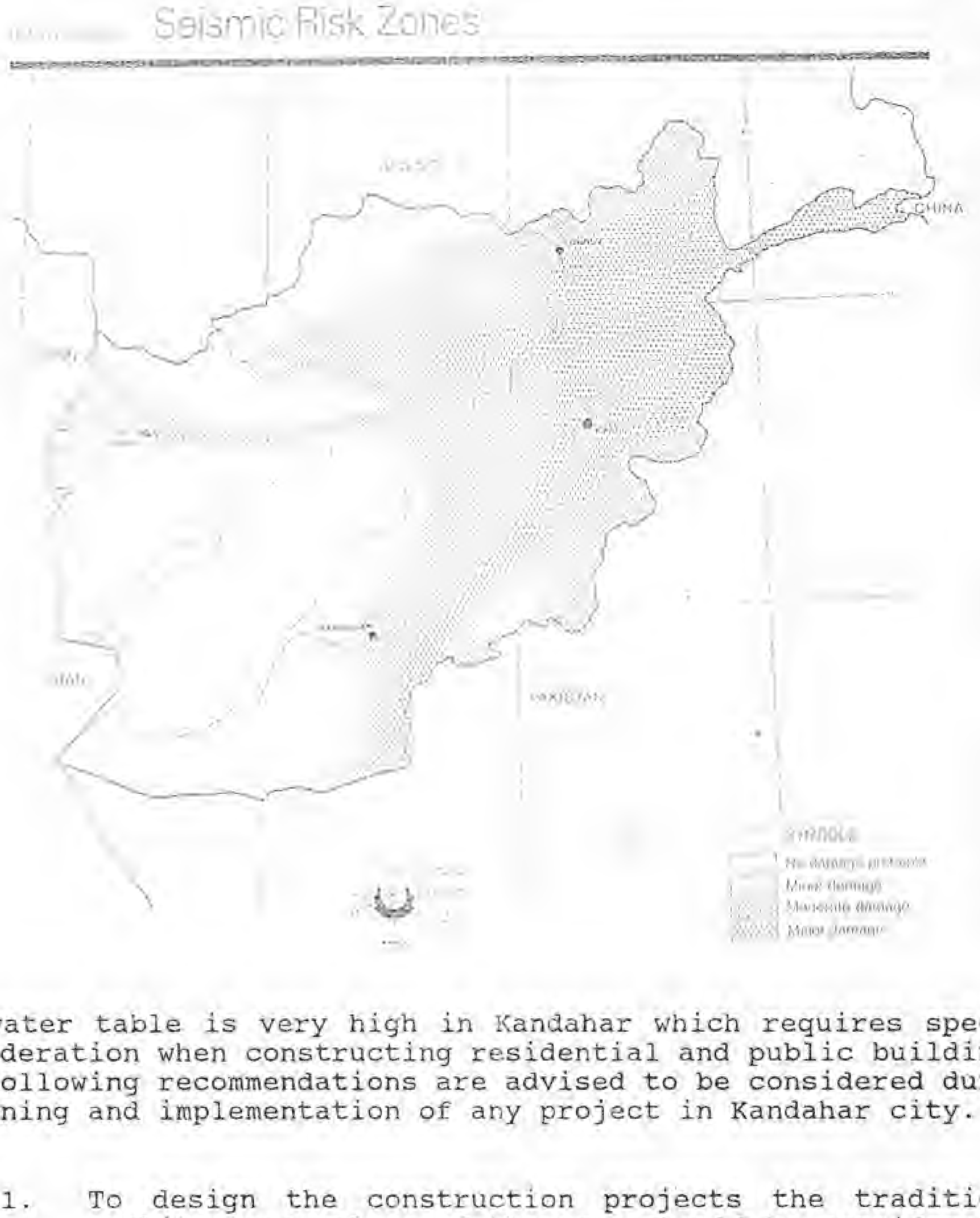
The survey team, had its trip to Kandahar via Quetta, Pakistan which is detailed as follows:

- Peshawar to Islamabad by local bus Rs. 45 / person.
- Islamabad to Quetta by PIA flight Rs. 2200 / "
- Quetta to Spin Boldak by local bus Rs. 100 / "
- Spin Boldak to Kandahar by local bus Afs. 15000 / "

The said lines cost very high to staff who may travel to Kandahar in the future. If the flight from Islamabad to Quetta is changed by using the local buses, this reduce the cost considerable, but still, we recommend to have the trip via Khost - Ghazni to Kandahar. This line is much comfortable and cheaper. In addition, the staff travelling to Kandahar may find a chance of visiting the Khost project in his way to Kandahar.

Technical recommendation

Most of the Kandahar regions located in moderate seismic risk zone and owns an arid climatical condition.



The water table is very high in Kandahar which requires special consideration when constructing residential and public buildings. The following recommendations are advised to be considered during designing and implementation of any project in Kandahar city.

1. To design the construction projects the traditional architecture values of the area should be considered.

2. While designing the construction projects an expansion joint in the buildings is recommended to be considered.

3. Ducked system in flooring of the public buildings is recommended because of the high water table in Kandahar. In school buildings where the students set on the floor, this is a must, otherwise provision of table and chairs is necessary.

4. To design the public buildings, the plinth height should not be less than one meter. The foundation should be made of stone or concrete. The high water table causes low bearing capacity of soil, therefor the depth and height of the foundations should by accurately studied.

5. Damp proof insulation should be used on top of plinths in order to protect the walls from humid damages.

6. Because of less strength of lime against water, the lime plaster should be avoided, instead, the cement plaster is recommended.

7. Before to commence any activities in Kandahar, the office should be registered with the Taliban Rehabilitation and Development Steering Committee / TRDSC.

8. Photographing is not occasionally allowed by the Taliban administration. When plan to take pictures, it requires prior permission from the relevant authorities.

9. The people beliefs and traditions should be respected.

Annex

Health & MERLIN in Kandahar

MERLIN as an international British emergency medical organization began operating in health services in Kandahar in 1994. Now it is active in Helmand and Zabul provinces as well. In pharmaceutical distributions and general clinics organization, MERLIN reports that in Mirwais Hospital doctors are now registering an average of 720 patients each week (October). The average number of prescriptions being issued each week is however much higher at 1067. This difference is due to the presence of additional doctors. The Mirwais Laboratory continues to receive limited supplies from MERLIN, and WHO have plans for more extensive support.

For the services offered by DoRahi Clinic east of Kandahar city, MERLIN says that doctors saw over 800 patients in the last week of October. The main increase in morbidity is in the number of patients attending with respiratory tract infections. In DoRahi Clinic a room is also rehabilitated for EPI services and it is hoped that the vaccination may be offered by AVICEN after MERLIN's departure.

The five district clinics continue to see an average of 1178 patients a week. In this figure the number of patients with respiratory tract infections is higher while it is compensated for by a drop in the number of diarrhoeal disease.

The staff of the Bost Hospital in Helmand have visited the Mirwais MCH Clinic in October. Even though the meeting was short, the issues discussed were very interesting. The clinic is currently trying to increase patient access to services. This involves moving the female and paediatric OPDs into the MCH clinic and encouraging women to attend weaning food demonstrations and health education discussions. This should allow the two original MCH doctors to continue monitoring and education of severely malnourished children and pregnant women whilst the nursing staff see all children and provide teaching and advice for mothers.

MERLIN also reports Qalat hospital in Zabul province that the MoPH are using some of the drugs to respond to disease out breaks in the districts. This drug usage is being carefully recorded and monitored and should become less necessary with the implementation, by AVICEN, in Zabul province, of the minimum primary health care plan. MERLIN says it has assisted the MoPH in the re-establishment of a basic laboratory within the hospital and has provided basic laboratory supplies.

HI Moves to Kandahar

Handicap International (HI) has stopped all its activities in Quetta and transferred the main orthopaedic function to Kandahar on November 1st 1995. In orthotic workshop of the Al-Khidmat Hospital in Quetta, the production of orthotic devices has started. A female physiotherapy section has opened successfully. HI office will remain in Quetta until the end of July 1996. HI has established a workshop in 150 bed hospital east of Kandahar city. This workshop will begin its work from first of January 1996. The orthotic devices are planned to be made of polypropylene plastic technology. HI new tel. number in Quetta is (081) 440142 Fax 444793

Red Cross Says World Ignoring Plight of Afghans:

"The International Committee of the Red Cross has criticized the international community for alleged indifference to suffering in Afghanistan. "The international community failed to give much-needed support to the UN peace mission of Ambassador Mahmud Mestiri" the ICRC said in a policy paper released on December 9, 1995. It said tens of thousands of people had been killed, wounded or detained, while hundreds thousands had been displaced in factional fighting that has raged since April 1992.
The ICRC said the United Nations agencies had failed to convince donors to take a more active role in Afghanistan at a special donor conference held in Stockholm in May. The lack of will of the international community to allow the UN to fulfill its political mandate in Afghanistan affects also its capability to play an effective role in the humanitarian field, the document said. ....

Afghanistan, according to statistics cited in the report, is among the world's lowest ranked countries for quality of life. Afghans earn the equivalent of about $ 150 a year - the lowest average of any country. Life expectancy of 44 years is the world's lowest while the infant mortality rate, with 164 children out of every 1000 failing to survive to their first birthday, is the highest. The literacy rate is the second lowest after Nepal, with only 31.6 % of the population able to read and write. And in a country which endures severe winters, the average daily intake of 1,710 calories is the world's lowest.

The report said that despite such figures and visits by diplomats and donors in mid-1995, no substantive initiative to increase the support of the humanitarian as well as the rehabilitation efforts has become concrete so far."
Extracted from the daily The News, Dec. 10 1995.

General information on Kandahar province

Summery:

Kandahar province is the second largest province of Afghanistan (47666 km^2) and, with a pre-war population of nearly 570,000 was the second-most populous province of the country accounting for more than four percent of the country's entire settled population. Located in the southeastern corner of the country, Kandahar shares a 250 mile border with the Pakistan province of Baluchistan. kandahar is bounded on the north and north west by the mountainous provinces of Uruzgan and Zabul respectively and in the west by Helmand. The province is drained by two major river systems, the Arghistan and Arghandab which support most of the Kandahar's agriculture and population. The southern half of the province is largely unpopulated desert in the district of Shorawak.

Kandahar is the gateway for much of southern and western Afghanistan. The capital of the province, Kandahar city (markaz), has a major airport and is situated at the junction of the country's main highway and its major southern link route to Pakistan (via the Baluchistan border town of Chaman). Because of its strategic location, its well developed agricultural base and the high level of its population's support for the monarchy, Kandahar province has suffered some of the most extensive destruction of any region of the country during the war.



خاصه ګڼه: د کندهار خبرونه:

_ د کجکي دبریښنا بیا فعاله کول:
د کندهار څخه د رارسیدلو خبرونو په حواله داسې ویل کیږي چې د کجکي دبریښنا سیستم د ترمیم تر کار لاندې دی. ددغه مرکز په جوړیدو سره به په نږدې راتلونکي کښې کندهار او لښکرګاه ښارونو ته بریښنا تهیه کړي. دا کار به په منطقه کښې دبیارغونې فعالیتونه چټک کړي.

_ کندهار راډیو:
د کندهار ولایت راډیو د طالبانو د ادارې له خوا په ۱۹۹۴ کې بیا فعاله او پروګرام سوی ده. دا رادیو په موقت ډول د کندهار په هوټل کښې موقعیت لري. د رادیو پروګرامونه د قرآن مجید د ایاتو قرائت، اسلامي ښوونې، په اسلام کښې تاریخي پېښې، تبصرې، د فعالیتو راپورونه لکه د ماین کېنل، د سړک جوړول، ابیاري او زراعت بیارغونې شامل دي. دغه رادیو همدارنګه روغتیایي ښوونې، ابتدایي وترینري ښوونې، باغداري او اداري معلومات سلسله واره توګه د اوني په هره ورځ خپروي. د بعضو مشکلاتو په وجه دغه رادیو یوازې ۴ ساعته د ورځې فعاله ده چې ددې ښکارندوی ده چې مرسته ورسره وسي.

د طالبانو له خوا د ماینو کېنل:
هره ورځ په سلګونو د پرسونل ضد ماینونه د طالبانو له خوا د ټانکونو په ذریعه په ښار او شا وخوا کښې له منځه ځي. ددې عملیاتو په مکله خلګو خوشحالي ښکاره کړه.

د کندهار پوهنتون:
د زړغونې انا لیسې مځکینې تعمیر د پوهنتون د پاره بیرته فعاله سویدی. پوهنتون د طب د پوهنځي چې یو مجرب مسلک دی، پیل سوی دی. د پوهنتون بیا احیا کولو پروژه د *WFP, UNHCR* او *ADR* موسسې مشترک کار وو. پوهنتون یا د طب پوهنځی اوس اول درجه او د ایم بي سي بي صنفونه لري چې ټوله ۳۰۰ محصلین لري. ددغو محصلینو څخه ۵۰ کسان په لیلیه کښې ژوند کوي. پوهنتون ۷ مسلکي او ۹ غیرمسلکي استادان لري. دغه پوهنتون ډیرو ستونزو سره مخامخ دی او دی ته اړه لري چې تقویه سي. د لیلیې وضعیت هم بد دی. په دې چې چهرکتانداو نور وسایل نلري. استادانو ته د طالبانو له خوا ډیر کم معاش ورکول کیږي. دغه پوهنتون همدارنګه یو مجهز لابراتوار ته ضرورت لري. کتابتون هم د کتابو او نورو علمي موادو څخه محروم دی.

یونیسف په کندهار کښې

یونیسف په کندهار کښې سږکال د مې په میاشت کښې دفتر پرانیستی. د کندهار یونیسف دفتر په څلورو مهمو سکتورو کښې لکه روغتیا، اوبه، تعلیم او کوچنیانو د ودې پروګرام دې، مصروفیت لري. د یونیسف فعالیتونه چې په څلور سکتورو کښې شامل په لاندې ډول دي:

۱_ روغتیا:
_ یونیسف د ماشومانو او میندو دپاره واکسین تهیه کوي.
_ د منطقوي د واکسین دساتلو د مرکزونو او د دولتي عامه روغتیا وزارت سره دمرستو له لارې محلي روغتیایي فعالیتونه تقویه کوي.

۲_ اوبه:
_ د کلیوالي او نیمه ښاري سیمو سره، د مناسبو اوبو د تهیه کولو سیستم په تشویق کښې مرسته کوي.
_ برمه یې جوړې او برمه چاهان یې فعاله کړي.
_ د برمه سوي څاګانو دپاره یې لاسي پمپونه تهیه کړي او د کندهار دښاروالي له لارې یې نصب کړي دي.
_ د ددو غیردولتي موسساتو له لارې په پنجوایي او کلات کښې په ۵۰ څاګانو کې لاسي پمپونه نصب کړي دي.
_ د لښکرګاه د واټرپمپ مرکزي سټیشن سره د روغتیاتو په تهیه کولو کښې مرسته کړې ده.

۳_ تعلیم:
مجموعا ۷۹ ښوونځیو او د ۱۴۰۰۰ ابتدائیه ښوونځیو د شاګردانو سره یې په زابل، کندهار او ارزګان کښې د افغان انکشافي اداري سره مرسته کړې ده.

۴_ د کوچنیانو وده:
د کوچنیانو د ښې ودې دپاره تر پنځو کالو کوچني ماشومانو دپاره د کندهار په ښار کښې د "رافا" د موسسې له لارې پنځه د بازیو پارکونه جوړ کړل.

د یونیسف مطبوعاتي اعلان:
د نومبر په لسمه یونیسف دا اعلان وکړ چې دوی دا تصمیم ونیوی چې د افغانستان په بعضو هغو منطقو کښې چې د طالبانو تر کنټرول لاندې دي او هلته یې نجونې د مکتبو څخه ایستلي دي، تعلیمي مرستې بندې کړي دي. همدارنګه یونیسف د محلي مسولینو سره خپلو خبرو اترو ته ادامه ورکوي. تر څو ژر تر ژره دغه د نجونو مکتبونه خلاص سي او متاثره سوي نجونې بیرته تعلیم حاصل کړي.

د طالبانو له خوا جواب:
د خبري منابعو د مرکو او محلي خبرونو له قوله، طالبان پدې عقیده دي چې د نجونو دپاره تعلیم پیل کول وختي دي پدې چې دواړه امنیت او مناسب سهولتونه لاتر اوسه ندي تر لاسه سوي. داهم ویل سوي دي چې طالبان عقیده لري چې دا به ډېرې ګټورې اړه لري چې څرنګه کولای سي مرستې په اسلامي اصولو مطابق تنظیم کړي.

د غړو په هکله خبرونه :

_ د افغان انکشافي اداره ADA د کندهار څخه راپور راکوي چې دوی په کندهار، زابل او ارزگان کښې لاندې پروژې تکمیل او یا تر کار لاندې لري:

_ د شاولیکوټ او ترینکوټ تر منځ ۴۵ کیلومتره سړك د ترمیم کار دوام لري او ۳۰ کیلومتره کار یې تکمیل سوی دی.
_ د خاص ارزگان په ولسوالي کښې یې د شازمان او ملك خان د مکتبو تعمیرو ترمیم تکمیل کړی.
_ د سیدال خان لیسې تعمیر بیا جوړول نیمایی کار تکمیل سوی دی.
_ د زابل په ولایت کښې د بی‌بی خالو لیسې د تعمیر بیا ودانولو کار د نومبر په لمړی نیټه پیل سو.
_ پدې اواخرو کې د ستوي او گل کلاچې د ترمیمولو کار شروع کی.
_ په ارزگان کې یې د ششهر، فراسرز او خنجر کانالو دبیا احیا کولو کار ترسره کی.
_ په ارزگان د برق ورکولو کوچنې مراکز چې په هغه کې د برقي سامان الاتو تهیه هم شامله وه تر سره کړه.
_ د موسی‌زي، توتك او باران سروزني په ارزگان او کندهار کښې تر ترمیم لاندې دي.
_ په دامان او شاولیکوټ ولسوالیو کښې د ژوندو ځانانو بیا احیا کولو کار ادامه لري.

_ د آریانا اتحاد دبیا ودانولو شورا AURC موسسه د UNDP په مرسته د بولدك رباط سړك چې ۴ز۷ کیلومتره اوږد دی بیا جوړوي. پدې کښې ۱۶ پلچکان هم جوړیږي. همدارنگه دغه موسسه په میربازار کښې په ۷ ځانانو کښې سمیټي پلولونه ایږدي.

_ PETRA موسسه چې دسوابك غړی ده د هلمند مختلفو پروژو د فعالیتو راپور راکوي. دا پروژې د لانجوبان سړك جوړول د سوزي د کانال بیافعاله کول، د قشنو ابتغم د تکمیره‌و پروژې او په زاړان کښې د گزك مکتب ترمیم شامل دي. همدارنگه دوی پلان لري چې په دامان کښې د کورنی بالغینو پروژه اوږه سوند پنځه ناپړو فعاله کولو کار ترسره کړي.

_ د ARM موسسه چې دسوابك یو فعاله غړی ده د خوشاب مکتب چې ۱۸۰ کسه شاگردان لري میاوردان کړی. د خوشاب سړك یې په دامان کې ترمیم کړی او داشوغي زابر یې په پنجوایي کښې بیرته فعاله کړی دی. دوی دا پلان هم لري چې د WFP - UNHCR په مرسته د کندهار د پوهنتون داراني شاگردانو سره د اعاشې مرسته وکړي، او ملي لاچې د مسلکي زده کړې د دیارد سوسو د دابریڅو پلان هم تر کار لاندې نیولی دی.

_ ARO چې یوه افغاني غیردولتي موسسه ده، د کندهار په ښار کښې د ویښو بانك تعمیر دبیا ودانولو کار پر غاړه اخیستی دی.

سرمقاله

د ملك سراسري انکشافي پروسې ته د ورننوتلو دمخه، موږ د سولې، سیاسي ثبات او مرکزي حکومت ته چې دغه مسولیتونه پغاړه واخلي، اړتیا لرو. دانکشافي کارو سترفعالیتونه اودهغه سرعت داینده دولتو په درك پوري دانکشاف څخه اړه لري. د انکشاف دخوارخو څخه چې دملك داجتماعي کلتوري جوړښت سره مطابقت ولري، دجنس پربنا دهغه عیارول دډیراهمیت خاوندی. په انکشاف کښې دجنس (یعني دښځواونارینه و رول) مسله په پام کې نیولو سره دانکشاف ابعاد وسیع کوي. دجنس په هکله پالیسي، پلانونه اود هغوپیاده کول هغه مسایل دي چې پر انکشا في لوړه باندې اغیزه کوي. تولنه او پر مختیایي عمل یو دبل سره فعل او انفعال لري او یو پر بل دوه اړخیز نفوذ کوي. تولنه د جنس پر بنا باندې پردوو مساوي برخو ویشل سوې ده. توانکشاف هم یوازې په نیمایي برخې باندې نسي راوستل کیدای. پدې خاطر پالیسي باید دپیل څخه د جنس رول په انکشاف کښې دکار د پړول له نظره په پوره ټوگه مدنظر ونیسي. دافغانستان په اړوند، اکثرو شعباتو کښې د جنس تقسیم بندی ډیر اهمیت حاصل دی. دښار په سطح، ښځو په اداري چارو کښې، عامه خبر رسولو، صنایعو کښې، کلتوري فعالیتونه، مخابراتو، تعلیم، صحت او لاسي او کوچنې صنایعو کښې موثره ثابته سولي اما په کلیوالي محیط کښې ښځې، مالداري، زراعت ، د ستنو کار، رواجي طبابت، تعلیم او شفاهي ادبیات پر مخ بیایي. دافغانستان د اینده انکشافي پالیسي په جوړولو کښې باید ددې واقعیتو څخه سترگې پټې نسي کم چې د انکشاف پر اینده باندې اغیزه کوي. دی موضوع ته دی پاملرنه وسي چې د ښځو کاراومسولیتونه دومره چنده نسي څکه چې دوی اوس هم ډیر کارونه او مسولیتونه لري چې ترسره یې کوي. هغه څه چې اوس مهم دی دادی چې دښځو تجربې، ظرفیت او کارایي چې دوی زده کړي ده د هغه سطح لوړه او د ټولنیز انکشاف په خط سیر کښې یې عیار کړو.

د انکشاف په هکله جامدې پالیسي خصوصا چې په هغه کښې د جنس رول معین نه وي، موږ شاته پاته کوي. نو راځې چې دا موضوع روښانه کړو ترڅو په اطمینان سره د انکشاف او پر مختیا ته پر مناسبه لار داخل سو.

په کندهار کی مرلین او صحت

مرلین یوه بین المللی برتانوی او د عاجلو مرستو یوه طبی موسسه ده چی خپل صحی خدمات یی په ۱۹۹۴ کال کی په کندهار کی پیل کړه. اوس یی په هلمند او زابل کی هم فعالیت شروع کړیدی، او دواوی توزیع کوی.

د مرلین د راپور له مخی اوس داکتران په میرویس روغتون کی هره هفته په اوسط ډول ۷۳۰ ناروغان راجسترکوی. دنسخو تعداد په هره هفته کی له ۱۰۶۷ څخه اوس تجاوزکوی، دا ځکه اوس نور ډاکتران هم استخدام شویدی. د میرویس روغتون لابراتوارهم دمرلین لخوا قسماً تمویلیږی، ولي دWHO دپلان له مخي هغه سازمان اراده لری چه ددغه روغتون لابراتوارته پراخه مرستی پیل کړی.

د دوراهی د کلینیك په خدماتو کی چی د کندهار په شرق کی پروت دی مرلین راپور ورکوی چی هلته داکتران هره ورځ ۸۰۰ ناروغان ګوری او همدارنګه مرلین هلته د EPI د پروګرام لپاره هم یواطاق پرانیستی دی او هیله کیږی چی AVICEN به هلته د مرلین دتلو وروسته د واکسین پروګرام پیل کړی.

هغه پنځه کلینیکونه چی مرلین په ولسوالیو کی تاسیس کړی دی په مجموعی ډول په هفته کی ۱۱۷۸ ناروغان ګوری چی اکثره یی تنفسی ناروغی لری. او په مقابل کی د اسهالی ناروغیو واقعات کم شوی دی.

د هلمند دعامی روغتیا د اداری یو هیئت د کندهار د ایم سی ایچ پروګرام په اکتیر کی وکوت. که څه هم دغه مجلس لند و خو مهم نکات په هغه کی وڅیړل شوه. د هلمند د ایم سی ایچی کارکونکی کوښښ کوی چی هغه کلینك ته د ناروغانو مراجعه پراختیا ومومی. او نظر لری چی د کوچنیانو او میرمنو OPD هم د MCH تعمیر ته را انتقال کی. د میرمنو تشویق ګی چی د صحی تعلیماتو او دماشوم د تی څخه د پری ګولواو وروسته د غذاې د عادت ورکولو په ورزنه ګی برخه واخلی. دابه د دوو MCH کلینکونو د کارکونکو لپاره ښه موقع وی چی یو بل د کلینکو څخه الیدنه کتنه وکړی، او د دوو پروګرامو کارکوونکي به دافرصت ومومي چي یو دبل تعلیمي پروګرامونه وګوری په کوم وخت کي چي داکتران د په شدیدی سوی تغذی اخته ماشومانو په هکله و، میرمنوته صحی تعلیمات ورکوی او په ضمن کي نرسان په سوی تغذی ماشومان معاینه کوی.

مرلین همدارنګه راپور ورکوی چی د قلات دعامی روغتیا کارکونکی د هغو دواو له جملی څخه چی مرلین ورکړی ځنی دواوی د ناروغیو د اتی انتشار په وخت کی په ولسوالیو کی استعمالوی. او دتوزیع پروسه د مرلین له خوا په دقیق ډول مانیتور کیږی.

د میرلین دغه پروګرام به د اوپسین د صحی مراقبت د پروګرام د تاسیس په صورت کی ډیر ضروری وي.

مرلین اضافه کوی چه ګویا هغه موسسی د زابل ولایت دکلات د روغتون د لابراتوار ځانګه هم فعاله کړی او اساسی مواد یی ورته تهیه کړیدی.

د HI موسسه کندهار ته انتقال سوه:

د ایچ آی اداری خپل ټوله فعالیتونه په کویټه کی پای ته رسولی او خپل اورتوپیدیك فعالیتونه یی د ۱۹۹۵ کال د نومبر په لمړی نیټه په کندهار کی پیل کی پیل کړه. یو اورتوتیك ورکشاپ دکوبټی په الخدمت روغتون کی د معیوبینو دپاره وسایل تولیدوی. او همدارنګه د ښځینه معیوبینو دپاره د فزیوتراپی ځانګه هم پرانستل شوه. د ایچ ای مرکزی دفتر به د ۱۹۹۶ کال د جولای تر میاشتی پوری په کویټه کی پاته وی. نوموړی اداری د کندهار په ۱۵۰ بستره ایزه روغتون کی یو ورکشاپ پرانستی دی چی د ۱۹۹۶ کال په جنوری کی به په کار پیل وکړی. د معیوبینو لپاره به د پولی‌پروپیلین پلاستیکی مادی څخه وسایل تولیدوی. د نوموړی موسسی اوسنی تلیفون نمبر (۴۴۰۱۴۲) او د فکس نمبر یی ۴۴۴۷۹۳ دی.

سره صلیب د افغانانو په هکله:

د سره صلیب نړی والی کمیټی د افغانانو دجاری مصیبت په مقابل کی د نړیوالو بی تفاوتی باندی نیوکه کړی ده. دوی وایی چی نړیوالو ټولنواې کولای چی د ملګرو ملتو دسولی د هیئت سره (محمود مستری) سره لازمی مرسته وکړی. دغه ټکی د یوه خبرلیك پواسطه د ۱۹۹۰ کال ددسمبر په نهمه نیټه خپور شو. نوموړی بیان زیاتوی چی د ۱۹۹۵ کال د اپریل راهیسی کله چی جګړی شدت موندلی لسګونو زره کسان وزل شوی او ټپیان شوی او لکو خلك له خپلو ځایونو څخه بیځایه سویدی. په هغه کنفرانس کی چی د ۱۰ په میاشت کی په ستوکولم کی دایر شو د ملل متحد خیریه موسسو وشنوای کولای چی نړیوال مرستندویه هیوادونه قانع کی چی په افغانستان کی فعالیت جاری وساتی. د نړیوالو ټولنو بی پروایی چی دافغانستان په هکله یوه سیاسی پریکړه عملی کړی ددی سبب شوی چی بشری مرستی هم نوموړی هیواد ته خپل موثریت او توانایی له لاسه ورکړی. د نوموړی بیان له مخی په افغانستان کی د ژوند سطحه تر ټولو هیوادو ښکته ده. او په کال کی د فی نفر عاید ۱۵۰ دالر څخه تجاوز نه کوی چی په نړی کی بوازینی مثال دی. د عمر د اوږدوالی سطحه ۴۴ کلنی ته رالکښته سوی او دهرو ۱۰۰۰ ماشومانو څخه ۱۶۴ ماشومان د عمر په یو کلنی کی مری چی دا اندازه تر ټولو ښکته ده. د سواد سطحه پسله نیپال څخه دنیای له خوا دوهم درجه لری او د نفوس صرف ۳۱٫۶ فیصده خلك لیك او لوست کولای سی. پداسی یو ملك کی چی سخت ژمی لری په اوسط ډول یو شخص پدغه هیواد کی د ورځی صرف ۱۷۱۰ کالوری انرژی د غذا څخه ترلاسه کوی چی دا اندازه هم په نړی کی تر ټولو ښکته ده.

راپور زیاتوی چی سربیره پر پورته ارقامو او ۱۹۹۵ په نیمایی کی د دپلوماتانو د لیدنی کتنی سره سره بیا هم د دی هیواد لپاره داسی ابتکار ایجاد نسو چی هغه ملك ته وبشری مرستی لړۍ جاری وساتی او پادی د بیارغونی کوم کار تراوسه لاندی ونیسی. (اقتباس د پاکستان د نیوز ورځپاڼی څخه)

SWABAC *Southern/Western Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination*

Nov-December 1995 volume 2 No. 11-12 House No.187-J, Block-5, Satellite Town Quetta, Pakistan. Tel/Fax (92)(81) 440265

SPECIAL ISSUE: KANDAHAR NEWS

- Reconstruction of Kajaki Power Station:

According to local news, the Kajaki power station is under repair and will supply electricity to the city of Kandahar and Lashkargah in the near future. It will expedite the rehabilitation activities in the region remarkably.

- Kandahar Radio: Kandahar Provincial Radio is re-programmed by the Taliban administration since late 1994. It is temporarily situated in Kandahar Hotel west of the city. The radio program includes the holy Koran verses, Islamic teaching awareness, historical events in Islam, commentaries, reports of activities including demining, road construction, irrigation and agriculture rehabilitation. The radio also broadcasts as series, health education, basic veterinary information, horticulture and managerial guidelines. Because of limitations, the radio is active only 4 hours a day, indicating a need to be supported.

- Demining by Taliban: Everyday hundreds of anti-personnel mines are destroyed in and around the city of Kandahar. Taliban drive armored tanks over the lands full of mines. People were happy about the operations.

- Kandahar University: The building of previous girls' high school called Zarghona Ana Lycee is rehabilitated and being used for university that is recommenced only in the popular field of medicine. The rehabilitation project was a joint venture of WFP, UNHCR and RDA. Currently the university or faculty of medicine have 1st 2nd and MPCB classes with students totalled 200 persons. 50 of the students stay in dormitory provided by the university. It has 7 professional and 9 non-professional teachers. The university face ample problems and needs to be supported. The dormitory condition is difficult because there are no beds and no other furniture. Teachers receive subsistent salaries from Taliban. Kandahar university also needs a well equipped laboratory. Library also suffers from lack of books and references.

UNICEF IN KANDAHAR

UNICEF established its Kandahar branch in May 1995. UNICEF Kandahar is active in four main sectors including health, water, education and children development. The following activities cover the four sectors UNICEF is involved in:

I- Health:

- Provides immunization for children and mothers.
- Assists to support local health activities through supporting regional Cold-Chain centers, supporting MOPH.
- Provides emergency medical drugs to clinics and hospitals.
- To fight iodine deficiency, UNICEF provides WFP bakeries with iodized salt.

II- Water:

- Assists rural and semi-urban areas to promote appropriate water suppl[illegible]
- Mobilized drilling rigs [illegible]ed water-wells.
- Provided these wells wi[illegible] [illegible]nd-pumps and made them operational through Rural & Rehabilitation Dept. of the Municipality of Kandahar.
- Funded two NGOs to install hand-pumps in 50 wells in Panjwai and Kalat.
- Provides Lashkargah Water-Pump Station with fuels.

III- Education:

- Supported 79 schools and 14000 primary schools students in Zabul, Kandahar and Oruzgan through Afghan Development Agency.

IV- Children Development:

- Built play grounds for children under 5 years of age in Kandahar city through RAFA.

UNICEF Press Release: UNICEF announced on November 10, 1995 that it had decided to suspend assistance to education program in those parts of Afghanistan where some local Taliban authorities had excluded girls from educational opportunities by closing girls' schools. In the meantime, UNICEF continues to negotiate with local authorities the early resumption of educational opportunities for all girls affected by the closure of schools.

Response From Taliban: According to interviews with media and indirect news from Kandahar, Taliban believe that it is too early to resume girls' education as both security and proper facilities are not adequately achieved. It is also reported that Taliban believe it is upto them to decide how to manage the assistance within the Islamic rules.

MEMBERS UPDATE

- ADA: Afghan Development Agency reports from Kandahar that it recently completed or is currently involved in the following projects in Kandahar, Zabul and Oruzgan:

- The repair of 45 km long road between Shawali-kot and Tarin-kot is underway. 30 km work is completed.

- Completed the reconstruction of Shah Zaman and Matak Khan Schools in the district of Khas Oruzgan.

- 50 % of the work on the reconstruction of Saidal Khan High School is completed.

- The reconstruction of Bibi Khalo High School had started on November 1st, 1995 in Zabul province.

- Recently started to repair Sanzari and Gul Kalacha Schools in Kandahar.

- Implemented the rehabilitation of Shashpar, Framorz and Khanjer canals in Oruzgan.

- Completed the Micro-Hydro-Power project including the provision of electrical equipment.

- Mosazai, Totak and Babaran Soznai canals in Oruzgan and Kandahar are under repair.

- The rehabilitation of deep wells in Daman and Shawali-kot districts is underway.

- AURC: Trough UNDP/OPS support, Aryana Unity Reconstruction Council, has undertaken to rebuild a 4.7 km long road with 16 culverts that connects Boldak and Rabat in south of Kandahar. AURC also fits cement rolls in 7 wells in Mirbazaar west of Kandahar city.

- PETRA: an Afghan NGO and member of SWABAC reports its activities in several projects including Daichopan road construction, Madozu canal rehabilitation, wheat seed production multiplication projects and Gazak school rebuilding in Zabul and Kandahar provinces. It also plans to implement a Home Vegetable Gardens project in Daman and five Kariz cleaning project in Maiwand district.

- ARM: Afghan Reconstruction Movement an active member of SWABAC, reports the reconstruction of Khoshab School that has 180 students; repairing Khoshab road, Ashoghi drainage rehabilitation in Daman and Panjwai Districts. It also plans to manage vocational training and assist dormitory students of Kandahar University in 1996 through WFP and UNHCR contribution.

- ARO: an Afghan NGO is rehabilitating the building of Blood Bank in Kandahar city.

Editorial

Prior to entering the process of country wide development campaign, we need to achieve peace, political stability and a central government to shoulder these great responsibilities. The task of carrying out development activities and its speed depends on the kind of perception the future governments obtains about development. Of the many aspects of development corresponding to the socio-cultural structure of the country, gender adjustment is the most crucial one. Gender consideration in development makes its dimension broad based. Policies, plans and implementation regarding gender is an issue affecting development commitment. Development and society interacts and influences each other mutually. Society contains gender division on equal basis. And development can not be brought only by half. Therefore policy should from the beginning, fully consider the role of gender according to the nature of the task within development program. In the case of Afghanistan, in most of the sectors role division on the basis of gender is of tremendous importance. On urban level, women have been found efficient in administration, media, cultural activities, communication, education, health and manufacture. While in rural environs, women run animal husbandry, participate in agriculture, embroidery, traditional health, education and oral literature. Forming policies for the future development of Afghanistan should not ignore these facts which influence the prospects of development. Different measures are to be taken to ensure the reduction of heavy responsibility on females as they already have much to do. What is important is to upgrade the experience and capabilities they have acquired and put them into the main stream of social development.

Abstract policies regarding development take us far behind especially when they are gender blind. Let us raise this issue so as to ensure entrance into a proper path of development.

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SWABAC MEMBERS' LIST

AGENCY — As of November 8, 1995

NO.	ABBREVIAT.	TITLE	AGENCY ADDRESS	CONTACT PERSON	Ph.No.
	SWABAC	Southern Western Afghanistan & Balochistan Association for Coordination	1873 Block 5, Satellite Town, QTA	Engr. Zabiullah	440662/440265
1	AAA	Afghan Aid Association	Chandani Chowk, Uzbak bazar	Abdul Ahad	444432
2	ACLU	Afghan Construction Logistics Unit	19-A Jam, lane Peshaw. & shar-e Naw near UNDP Kand.	M. Karim	(0521) 41178/44651
3	ADA	Afghan Development Association	C-43 Block 5, Satellite Town QTA	Asif Karimi	444972
4	ADARA	Afghan Development And Reconstruction Association	M. Ghous Colony Allied Bank Gawalmandi Chowk QTA	Haji Baridad Atif	833676
5	ANHev	Afghanistan - Nothilfee.V.	Achegzai Market H # W.4-494 Satellite Town QTA	Noor Ahmad	442976
6	ARM	Afghan Reconstruction Movement	Airport Road, Kili Sudan P.O Box 405, QTA	Dr. A. Malik Ihsan	825735/829766
7	ARO	Afghanistan Rehabilitation Organization	H # 499, W-4 Block 3, Satellite Town QTA	Safar Mohd	442978
8	ARPD	Afghan Recons. and Plann. Dept.	Block 3, House # AJ-177 Sat. Town., Quetta	Ahmadullah Alizai	440683
9	ARR	Afghan Relief and Rehabilitation	Railway Housing Near NIPA office	S. M. Olumi	441938
10	ARRA	Agency for Rehabil. & Reconst. of Afghan.	House # 618-A, Block3, Satellite Town, QTA	Hidayatullah Tokhi	442325
11	AURC	Aryana Unity Reconstruction Concil	House # 171-L Block 3 S/T QTA	Nimatullah	442922
12	BAT	British Afghanistan Trust	Badghis, Care of SWABAC	Deborah Turrel	76493
13	BURC	Bakhter Unity Reconstruction Council	Opposite Haji Fateh Khan Road, C/O Bakhter H.	Sayed Malik	75439
14	DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan	House # 137, B-4, P.O. Box 548 QTA	Eng. Abdul Sattar	447206/442056
15	DARA	Development Assoc. for Recons. of Afghanistan	P.O Box 36	Ghulam Jalani	440759
16	EAFA	Environmental Awarness Found. of Afghanistan	Block 4 Farradin House 103 S/T QTA	Ahmed Wali Karzai	442968
17	FRF	Farah Reconstruction Foundation	H. # 108 - E, Block 4, Satellite Town, QTA	Eng. Mohd Younus	442515
18	GRC	Gharjestan Reconstruction Council	H. # 50-C Street 5 Alamdar Road, QTA	M. Zaman Atrafi	830774
19	HERI	Hewad Engineering Reconstruction Institute	20-A Chilton Housing, Airport Rd. QTA	Eng. Shah Hussain	880027
20	HI	Handicap International	Ahmadzai Colony Sarab Road, QTA	Alain Robinson	444793/440002
21	HRAA	Haqyaar Reconstruction Agency for Afghanistan	H # 171/J, Block3, Satellite Town QTA	Hafizullah Haqyaar	442922
22	HRCA	Hewad Rehabilitation & Construction Authority	6-A/B -4 Satellite Town QTA	Eng. Saleh Mohd	444341/445430
23	HWRA	Helmand Welfare & Reconstruction Agency	House # 243, Block N0. 2, Mini Market Satellite Town	Haji Fazli Akhwandzada	443838
24	IAHC	Islamic Aid Health Centre	90-E Block 5, Satellite Town QTA	Dr. Haqani	444780
25	INORU	Islamic National Organization for Recons. of Urozgan	Sibi Road, House # 349 Satellite Town, QTA	Assadullah Nawabi	440436
26	IRRA	Institute for Relief and Rehabi. of Afghanistan	H # 250 6A Block No.3, Satellite Town QTA	Mohd Khalil	442710
27	JRDA	Jam Rehabilitation Development Agency	Jam-Shafa Hospi., besid Gulshan Coloni S/T QTA	Gen. Mohd Ishaq	445741/441632
28	KMA	Kandahar Mamoriyat Agency	Block 1, H # 97, Gol Masjid Satellite Town QTA	Haji Mohammed Ali	441209
29	KRRA	Kandahar Reconst. and Rehabilitation Association	Nawa Kili, Mandukzai Colony, QTA	Fida Mohd Popal	75207
30	LKRO	Loy Kandahar Reconstruction Organization	House # 243, Block N0. 2, Mini Market Satellite Town	Qazi Abdul Aziz	443838
31	MCI	Mercy Corp International	House # 10, Arbab karim Khan Road, P.O Box 314	Tom Brown	442863/449473
32	MCPA	Mine Clearance Planning Agency	House 164-166, Block 5, Satellite Town QTA	Zabiullah	446682
33	MDC	Mine Detection Dog Centre	Care of MCPA	Obaidullah	-
34	MRC	Helmand Reconstruction Council	Barich Bridge, H # 108 S/T QTA	Haji Mullah Mirza	447459
35	MRORA	Maruf Relief Org. for Recons. of Afghanistan	H. # 152, G-3 Block 5 S/T QTA	Nasrullah Barakzai	448190
36	MRS	Marja Rehabilitation Shura	Jadae-i Edga Kandahar & Lashkarga city.	A. Ghani Haqdad	447876
37	NERU	National Engineering Reconstruction Unit	HERI, office	Eng. Jan Mohd	441452
38	NRO	Nimroz Rehabilitation Organization	H. # 331, Block 3 Satellite Town QTA	Mir Ahmad	440534
39	OHA	Organization for Humanitarian Assistance	H. # 88/C Block 5, Satellite Town QTA	Omarjan Sherzad	442552
40	OXFAM	OXFAM	H # 65 Block B, St. 5, Hazara H. Alamdar Rd.	Mohd Ali Gulzari	833461/67906
41	PETRA	Programme Experts Team for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan	1 Floor Ghulam Nabi Jewlers, Liaqat Bazar, P.O Box 517	N. Akbarzad	79694
42	PSD	Partners for Social Development	House B 65, Gulistan Town QTA P.O Bx 411.	M. Yousuf Tahiri	838945
43	RAFA	Reconstruction Authority For Afghanistan	House # 243, Block N0. 2, Mini Market Satellite Town	Eng. M. Rashid Azimi	443838
44	RPSA/GTZ	Rehabilitation of Professional Schools in Afghanistan	Block # 1, House # 207 J, S/T Quetta	Mohammed Nader Azimi	442304
45	SAMSOR	Rehabilitation Foundation for Afghanistan	Herat darwaza, Mosa Khan Jama M., Rasol Apt # 4, F-134	A. Raoof Khpalwak	447206/442968
46	SC	Save the Children (US)	82-A Chaman Housing Scheme, QTA	Hbibullah Habib	838085
47	SARA	Southern Afghanistan Reconstruction Agency	C/O ARPD	Abdul Bari Maroofi	440101
48	SRA	Sharifi Reconstruction Agency	8-Afzal House, A. Gahari Rd. QTA	Abdul Qader Sharifi	825962/447876
49	SRCDA	Sistan Rehabi. & Construction Development Agency	H. # 207-L, Block 3 Satellite Town QTA	Eng. M. Naeem Amin	441316
50	SRO	Shorawak Rehabilitation Organization	Block 3, House 448-V, Satellite Town, QTA	Haji Mohd Barieh	447852
51	SRRC	Sayedi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Council	M. Qasim House Chawni bazar Kandahar	Engr. G. Ghaus Sayedi	636676
52	SWAARR	South West Afg. Agency for Relief and Rehabilitation	P.O. Box No. 36	Abdul Wali Farahi	440759
53	SWARO	South West Afghan Rehabilitation Organization	House # 243, Block N0. 2, Mini Market Satellite Town	Dr. Shahab	443838
54	UCA	Urozgan Construction Agency	H # 24 A, Block 3, S/T QTA	Dr. M. Rahim Rahimi	448103
55	VARA	Voluntary Assoc. for Rehabil. of Afghanistan	414 U Block 4, Satellite Town QTA	Najmuddin Mujaddadi	445939

SWABAC OBSERVERS' LIST

ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief	2 Rehman Baba Road U/T P.O. 1084 Peshawar	Charles Macfadden	44392/40839
DHQs	Demining Head Quarters	H # 164-166 Block 5, P.O. Box 420 S/T Quetta	David Edwards	446682/443979
EC	Eruopean Commission	Canal Road 27 P.O Box 975 U/T Peshawar	Dr. Willy Demeyer	41949
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	47-B Chman Housing Scheme, Quetta	Hafiz Balooch	73259
ICRC	Interl Committee for the Red Cross	Sheikh Manda Hospital Airport Road QTA	Claude Voillat	880169
UNDP/OPS	United Nations Development Programme	61-A Chaman Housing Scheme Quetta	Fekare Geberkal	834384/86
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme	61-A Chaman Housing Scheme Quetta	Mr. Jalil	834384/86
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Chaman Housing Scheme Kili Shabo QTA	UNHCR/PAK Neupane Kalar UNHCR/AFG Anders Ronild	629368/629369
UNOCHA	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan	C/O UNHCR sub Office Kili Shabo QTA	Tameat/Fazal Samad	629368
WFP/Balochistan	World Food Programme	33-A Chaman Housing Scheme Quetta	Pierre Bolduc/Tun Aung	73193
WFP/Candahar	World Food Programme	Kandahar	Adan Adar	831854

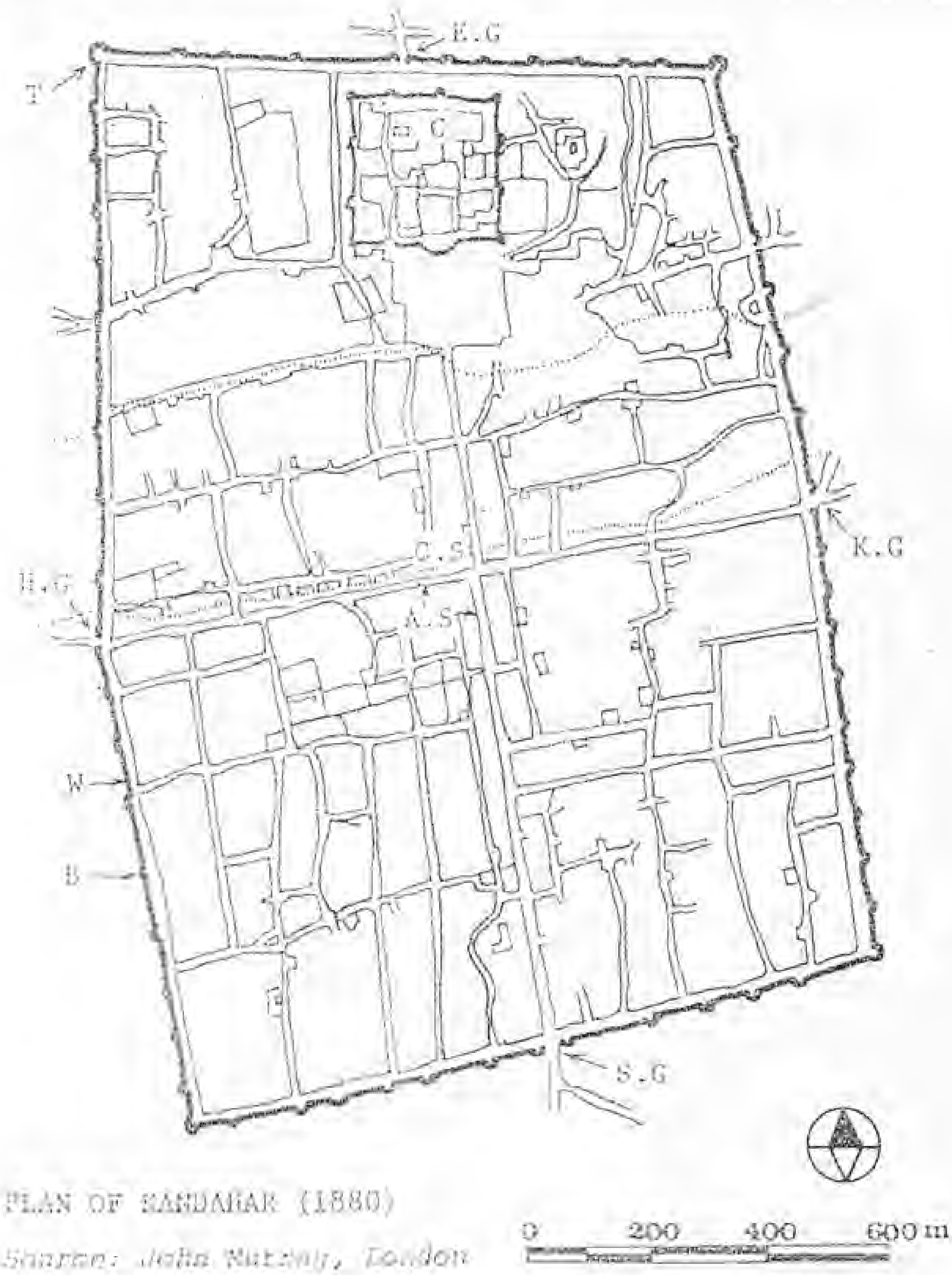
Kandahar Province



History:

Kandahar is a good example of a city that was built by the will of one man-king Ahamad Shah. After being elected king by the powerful Durrani tribe, he ordered the building of a new city in 1761. The plan shown here is based on a sketch plan prepared by Major Leach and published by John Murray in London in 1881.

History of Kandahar goes back to the time of Alexander the Great who supposedly marched south to Kandahar and established a colony that was then referred to as Alexander-in-Arachosia. M. Elphinstome (c. 1815) records that shortly before Ahmad Shah's city, two other cities were built; one was Hosseinabad built by Shah Hossein (1694-1722) and the other was Naderabad built by the Persian king Nader Shah (1737 - 1774). In a sketch published in Angus Hamilton's "Afghanistan", a fortified city shown in ruins is referred to as "Shauri Nader" meaning the city of Nader which is the same as the one which in Elphinstone's record is referred to as Naderabad. Ahamad Shah named his city Ahamd Shahi and titled it "Ashraf-ul-Blad", meaning the most distinguished city. Another title "Dar-ul-Qarar", meaning the abode of the quiet was also tried; but he newly established city soon among the people received the old name Kandahar.



PLAN OF KANDAHAR (1880)

Source: John Murray, London

INDEX:

W: *Wall*
T: *Tower*
B: *Bastion*
C: *Citadel*

E.G: *Edgah gate*
S.G: *Shikarpur gate*
H.G: *Herat gate*
K.G: *Kandahar gate*
A.S: *Axial Street*
C.S: *Chahar Suq*

Economy:

Kandahar was noted for its fruit production, much of which was exported to Kabul and to Pakistan. Before the war, Kandahar along with Helmand was already moving towards mechanized cultivation. By the 1970s, tractors were in common use by farmers within a 50 mile radius of the city. The most productive agricultural areas, which were also the most densely populated, were the band of irrigated land south of the highway, especially in Mahalajat (Dand woleswali) and Panjwai woleswali, and the Arghandab river valley just northeast of Kandahar city. These areas have suffered the most sever effects of the war and have been nearly devastated.

Political situation:

At this writing, Kandahar is the Head Quarter of the Taliban Islamic movement controlling over 13 provinces of the country. An entire peaceful situation and individual security has been provided in all the provinces under control of the Taliban forces. The Governmental organizations are all in operation headed by a person appointed by the Taliban administration.
In the areas of Taliban's control including Kandahar, no mark of the former Afghan Mujahedeen forces are remained whereas all types of their armors and facilities are at the Taliban's hand. Most of the previous Mujahedeen commanders have escaped the area while a few of them who have assisted the Taliban movement are still living in their areas, but are not politically active.

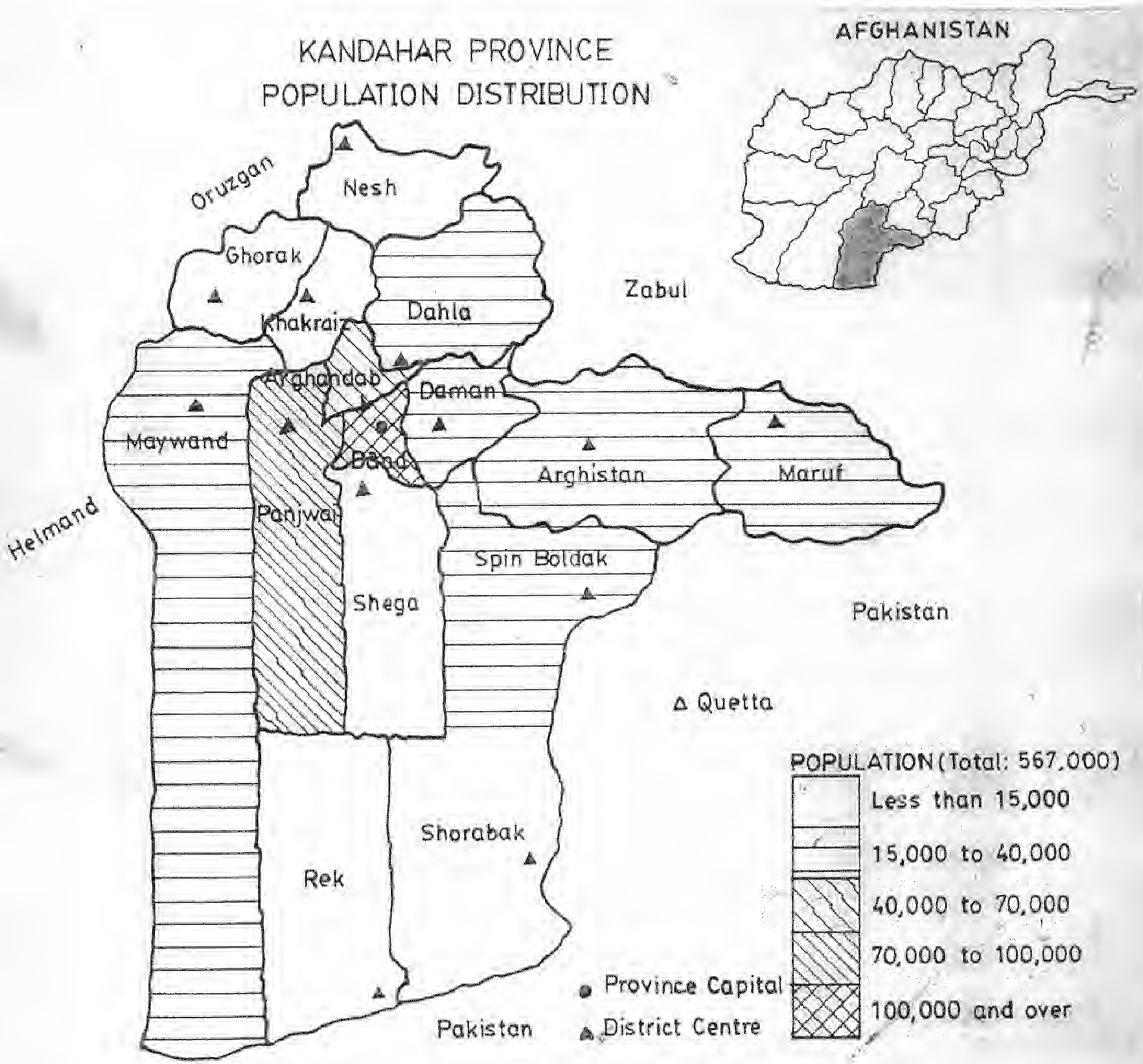
The previous Mujahedeen forces have entirely lost their credibility and are marked as **Topakyan** (arm men), the word used as a sign of abhorrence against them.

Commercial traffic bearing commodities from the Pakistan border, town of Chaman, carry goods over these tracks to Kandahar city and beyond. Controlling on the west of Afghanistan, some extra commodities as well as the construction materials are also transported to Kandahar from Herat province which links borders with Iran and Turkmanistan. The costs in Kandahar province are in Afganis (Afs.) which at time of the survey, the value of the Afs. against US $ was Afs. 9000 = US $ 1.

Despite of the given security situation in the areas of Taliban's control, the people are still suffering of many other problems such as high cost of daily commodities, income generation opportunities, health, observing restricted customs applied by the Taliban, education facilities for the children, closure of the girls schools and etc.

Population:

The source of the following distribution is the Governoment of Afghanistan, census 1978-1979.



Shelter

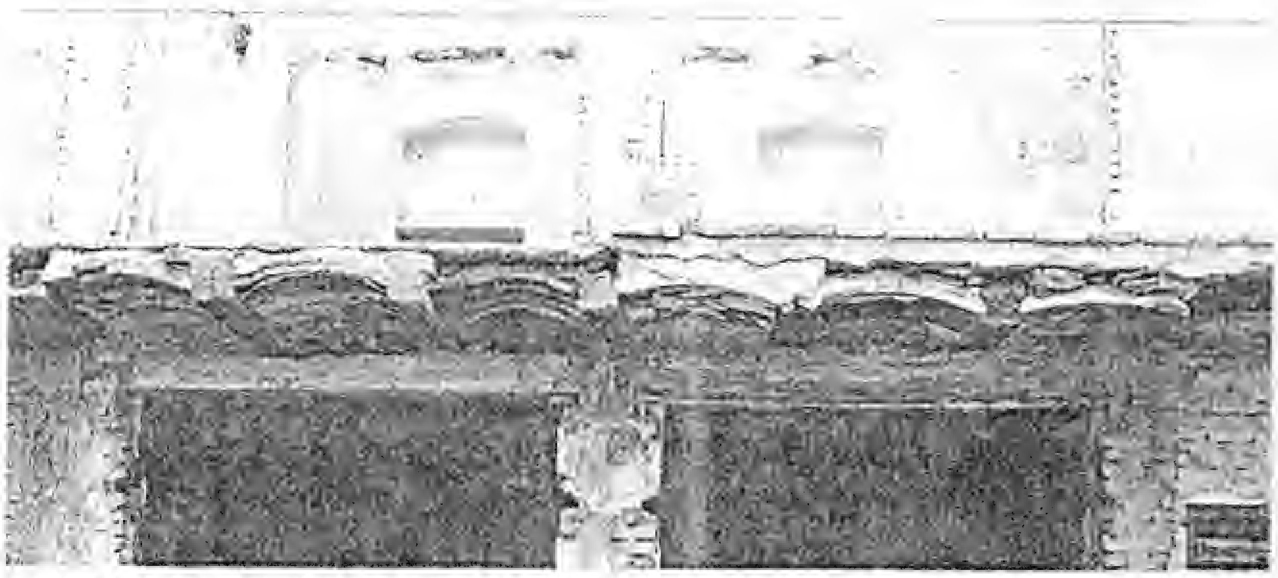
Kandahar, because of its strategic location has been suffering some of the most extensive destruction of any region of the country during the war. Although no accurate assessment has been possible of the extent of destruction or of likely requirements, it is clearly staggering. The rehabilitation pace of the province has been not accelerated for the past few years due to the unsafe security situation created by the former Mujahedeen factions which has further extended the destruction extent of the city.

In this writing, the province remains in control of Taliban and the people have started living a normal life in a peaceful atmosphere. As such, the challenge to the NGOs community is surely to undertake the Rehabilitation activities in this province.

In regards to the shelter program, it is known that AREA will mainly concentrate its contribution to the reconstruction of the roofs by supplying some construction material such as concrete girders, slabs and cushions to the local community, therefore the types of the roofs commonly used in Kandahar province are detailed as below:

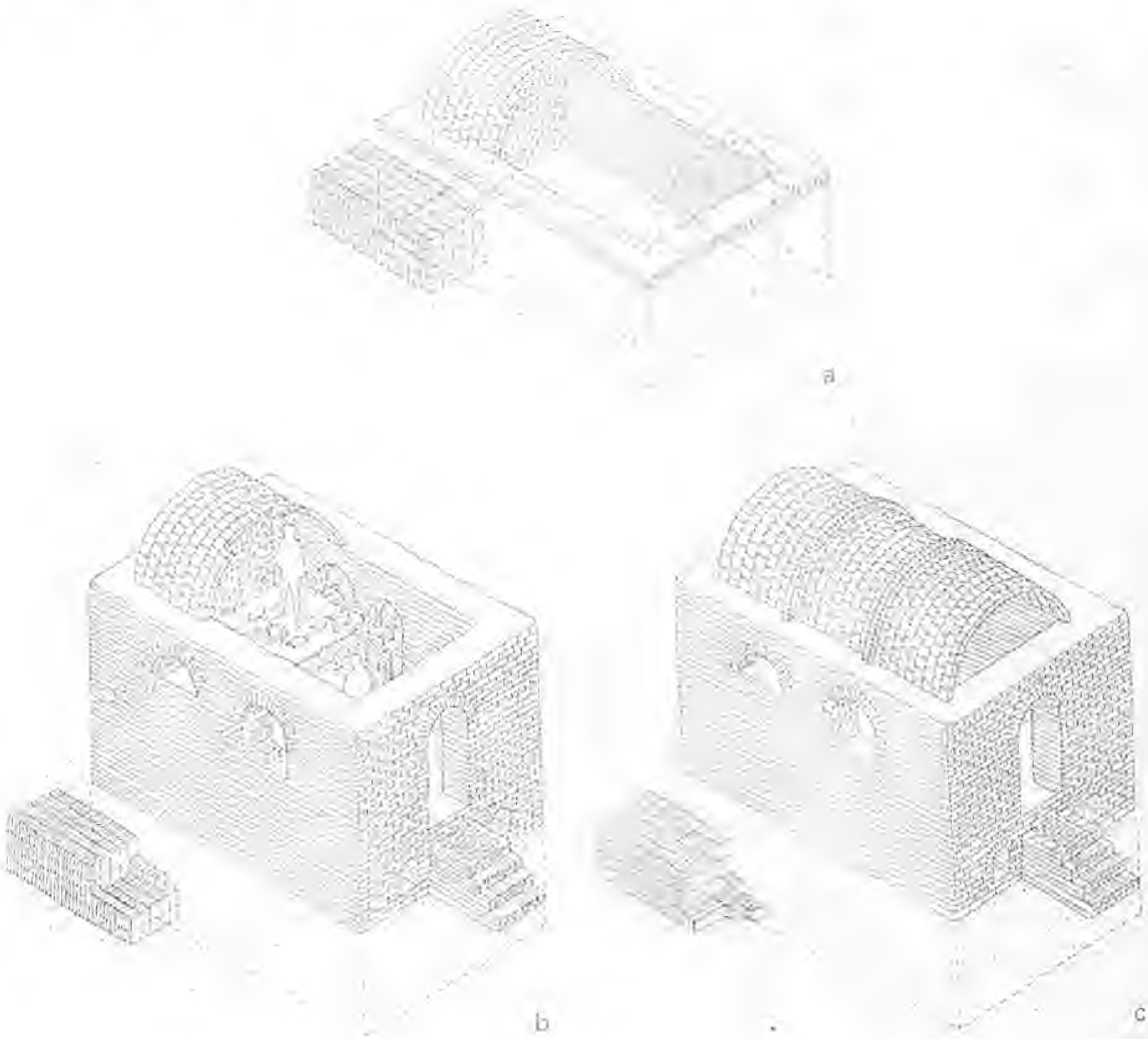
In Kandahar province where the flat roofs are the preferred forms, the technique of multiple vaults and beams system and the more labor and material intensive technique of rib-vault system are commonly employed.

Multiple vaults and beam system employs wood beams which support a series of small vaults constructed of fired bricks. The walls are builds on a rectangular plan to the height of where the vault is to begin. Inverted T-shaped wood beams are spaced about 1.2m apart and the vaults using fired bricks and quick-setting gypsum mortar are constructed between them. The wood beams are very scarcely available which subsequently are substituted by I-shaped iron beams, imported from Pakistan.

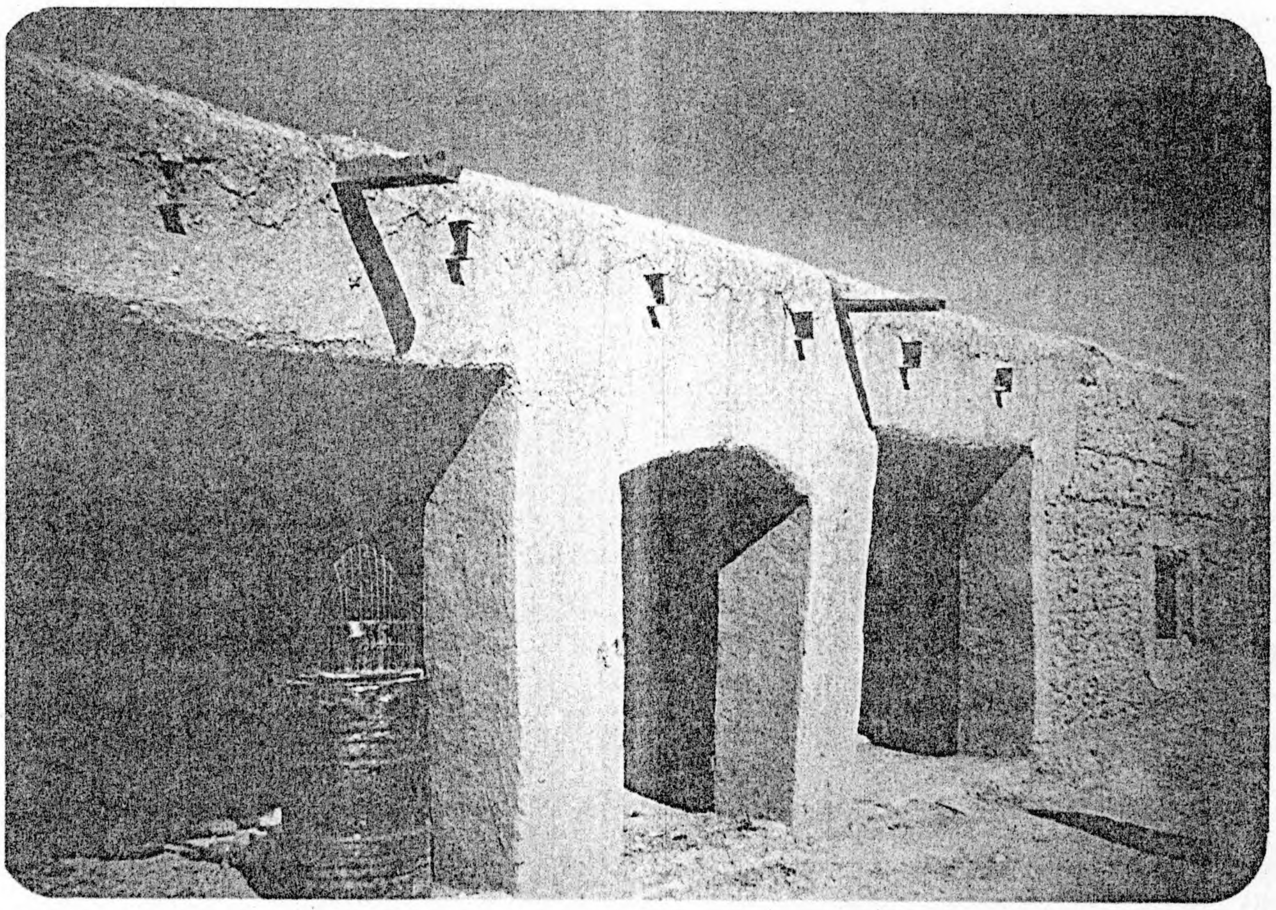


A destroyed house in Kandahar city showing the wood beams and vault

The ribbed-vault system structure is built on a rectangular plan which the side walls are constructed of sun - dried bricks or Pakhsa to height at which the vaults begin. The rear wall is built to its full height. Against this rear wall the first vault rib of fired brick is constructed. form work is avoided by the use of a quick - setting gypsum mortar and by having the master mason's assistant hold the bricks in place until the mason places the next one. After several courses of brick work are completed, another rib is constricted. This process continues until the whole room is covered. The remaining side walls are then built to their full height. To achieve the planned flat surface that can be used as the second floor or the roof, the voids between the side walls and the vault are filled in with potsherds and earth.



In regards to the construction of roofs, the needs of the people living in the city of Kandahar is dissimilar of those living in the village areas. In Kandahar city, the multiple vault and beam system is a widely used technique. Using this system, there should be a beam that can support the vaults. Presently, the wood beams are very scarcely available and the I-shaped imported iron beams are commonly used. These beams cost very high which is not affordable to the majority of the people. Thus, this is a sound decision to assist the people living in the city of Kandahar by supplying of pre-cast concrete girders in a subsidized bases.

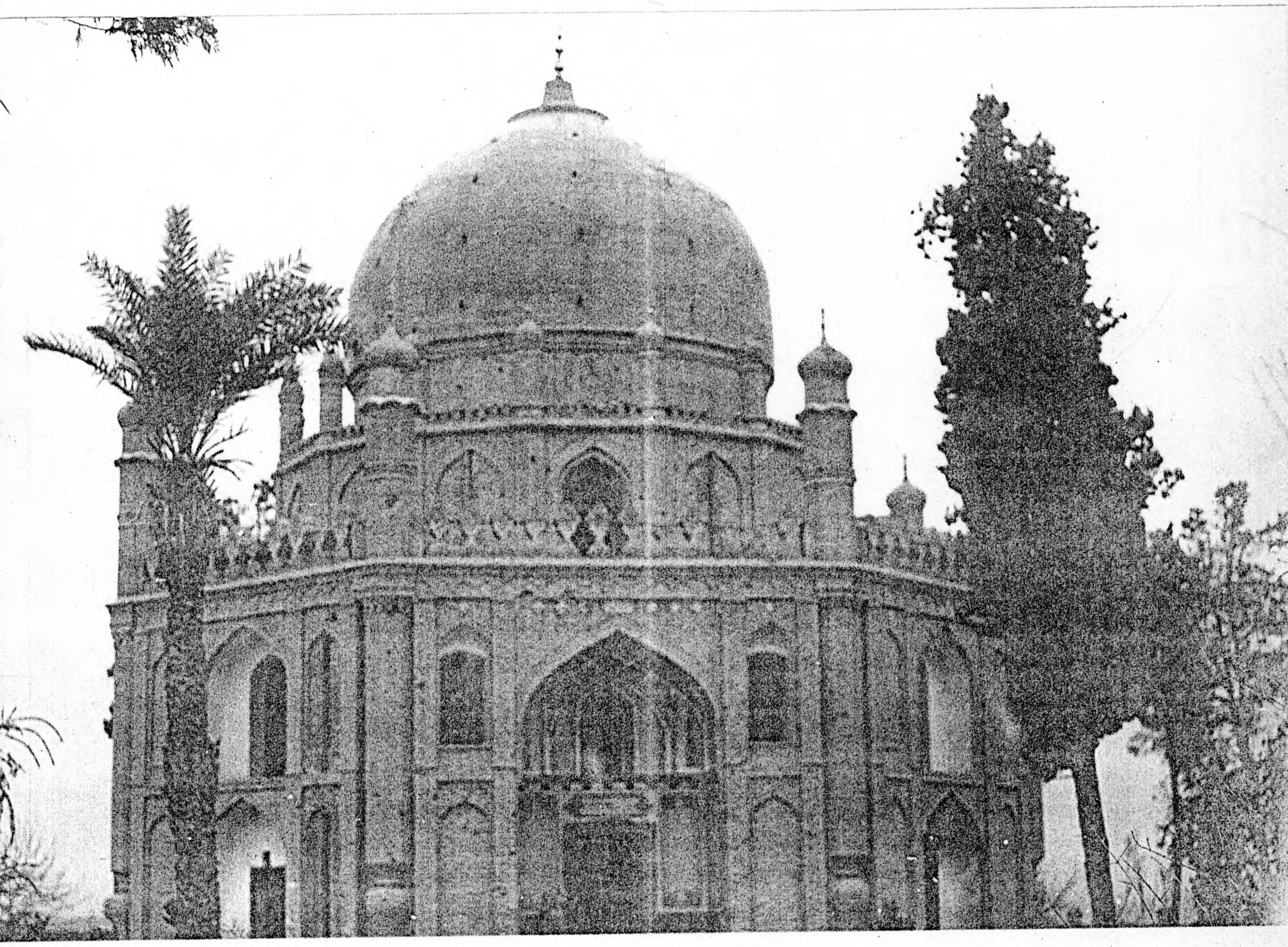


The photo shows the I-shaped iron beams used in this house.

In villages where the rib - vault system is a common used technique, the skilled labors for the construction of such roofs are very scarcely available. In many villages, the people are providing skilled labors for the costruction of roofs from Kandahar city. When the survey team visited Mansoor Abad, a village in Arghandabe District, the lack of skilled labors was stated as a big problem by the people living in that area. This is surely out of the financial capability of the majority of the people living in these areas to go to Kandahar city and provide a skilled labor for the construction of his house roof in his village. Takining into consideration this fact, the best way to support the villagers in

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Content